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# The Bombay Chronicle

Founder: Pherozeshah Mehta. Editor: Syed Abdullah Brelvi

VOL. XXXV NO. 179 BOMBAY: TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1947 Price: 2 Annas

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# INDIA APPLIES SANCTIONS AGAINST HOLLAND

## *Delhi Terminates Dutch Air Services*

## Nehru To Refer Indonesia Issue To U.N.O. Today

### *Britain, U.S. & Australia Kept Informed*

### But No Direct Military Aid To Java Republicans

*NEW DELHI, July 28. (A.P.I.): Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru announced at a Press Conference this evening that the Government of India have decided to make a formal approach to the United Nations tomorrow morning with regard to the war in Indonesia.*

*Pt. Nehru said that the Government of India had also decided to terminate almost immediately the Dutch Air Services plying over India.*

Pt. Jawaharlal Nehru at a Press Conference today declared that the conscience of the world had been deeply stirred by events in Indonesia, for they foreshadowed the ending of the world structure which the United Nations had sought to build. The consequences of this were terrible to contemplate. If force had to be used, only the United Nations should be permitted to use it for the common good.

Pt. Nehru said that right from the first day Government of India had been thinking of moving and the proper and profitable way of doing so was in conjunction with other powers.

**Government had put themselves in touch with U.K., U.S.A. and Australia in this matter and during the last few days numerous communications had passed between us and those Governments.**

Apart from the formal and informal approaches we had made, we now proposed within a few hours, if nothing happened, to make a formal approach to the U.N.O. We proposed to take this step tomorrow morning regardless of what other countries did.

**OUT TO ACHIEVE SOMETHING**

Asked whether severance of diplomatic relations with Holland was considered, Pt. Nehru said: "No. The immediate issue before us is, first of all, how to stop the hostilities and secondly to take the matter before UNO. Other steps might follow. Severance of diplomatic relations might be a fine gesture, but what we want, at the present moment, is to achieve something and not merely to make a gesture."

Pt. Nehru said that Government of India had kept the representatives of the Pakistan Government in touch with all developments and consulted them whenever it was necessary. He had no doubt that they would agree with any action we might take.

Pt. Nehru said that Government did not propose to consider the possibility of any direct military aid. A country, he explained, did not rush into war because it felt strongly about a question. Going to war was a serious matter because it put an end to arbitration, UNO and everything. "We are not at war with the Dutch Government or any other Government," he said.

**NO DECLARATION OF WAR**

"Asked if India would give arms to the Indonesians just as America did to Britain during the early stages of the war, Pt. Nehru said that Government had no such intention because it was tantamount to declaring war and "we do not propose to declare war for various reasons because we do not think that it is going to help the Indonesians or anybody else."

**Pt. Nehru announced that it had been decided to terminate immediately the Dutch Air Services flying over India.**

**INSULT TO ASIA AND DANGER TO PEACE**

Pt. Nehru said: "India has been and is specially interested in the freedom of the peoples of Asia. The recent Asian Conference held in Delhi was a symbol not only of the resurgence of Asia, but also of the co-operation of the different countries of Asia, for peace and freedom. Asia, having suffered greatly in the past, from foreign domination and exploitation, is determined to end it.

**"Any attack on the freedom of the people in any part of Asia affects the rest of this great continent. The mere presence of a Colonial Regime or of foreign troops in any Asian country, is an insult and a challenge to Asia. It is also a danger to peace.**

"An attempt to continue colonialism will not only endanger peace but will also come in the wary of economic recovery the world over. Even the rich and powerful countries of the world cannot prosper unless Asia prospers and has advancing standards.

"The Government of India have followed with closest interest events in Indonesia. Last year the people of India were greatly touched by the offer of rice from the Indonesian Republic, at a time, when many in India were starving. They looked with the fullest sympathy towards the struggle for freedom and independence of the Indonesian Republics.

**RECOGNITION TO REPUBLIC**

**"Soon after the Linggadjati Agreement the United Kingdom gave 'de facto' recognition to the Indonesian Republic. The Government of India did likewise and it was hoped to develop close relations between India and Indonesia.**

"That agreement was delayed for many months by the Dutch authorities. However, when it came, it was welcomed as a step towards world peace and ending Colonialism. That agreement contained a specific clause for arbitration. Since then there have been many minor disputes about the agreement.

"Three weeks ago, when these disputes seemed to take a dangerous turn, the Government of India addressed the United Kingdom on the subject and asked them to endeavour to prevent any conflict. The United States of America were also informed of this. Since then the Government of India have been constantly drawing the attention of the United Kingdom and the United States of America, to the dangerous developments that were taking place in Indonesia and suggesting arbitration or some other methods of solving the difficulty.

**DUTCH PAY NO HEED**

"In any event it has been pointed out that there should be no armed warfare or hostilities which might endanger the peace of South-East Asia and possibly the world. But the Dutch Government have paid no attention to such appeal. Instead they seem to have carried on negotiations with the Indonesians at the point of the bayonet, giving repeated ultimatums. That surely is not the way to carry on any negotiation and no self-respecting country could tolerate it.

**"Nevertheless the Indonesian Republic tried patiently to meet every point raised by the Dutch and accepted most of their demands in order to avoid a conflict. Only one matter remained and this was being discussed, when the Dutch ended all negotiations and immediately started hostilities.**

"With hardly any notice, the whole war machine was set in motion and air attacks were made all over the islands and a number of cities were bombed. The offer of the Indonesians to submit the dispute to arbitration in terms of the Linggadjati Agreement had been rejected by the Dutch, who were evidently eager to start warlike operations.

**SO-CALLED "POLICE ACTION"**

"During all these past weeks, the

(Continued on Page 5)

### *KEAMARI DOCKERS FORGE AHEAD*

#### *Refuse To Load Or Unload Dutch Ships*

KARACHI, July 28, (A.P.I.): A general meeting of the port workers of Keamari harbour today, condemning the unwarranted Dutch aggression on Indonesian Republic, unanimously resolved not to do loading or unloading on the Dutch ships. M. A. Khatib, President of the All-Pakistan Mazdoor Federation, presided.

### *War Front At A Glance*

#### 763 DUTCH SOLDIERS SURRENDER

#### Republicans Re-Capture Jiparaj

BATAVIA, July 28. (Reuter),: Indonesian Army Headquarters tonight announced that 763 Dutch soldiers had surrendered with all their weapons in west Java.

Street fighting was raging in Bandung city, about 70 miles from Batavia, the Dutch capital, according to a "communique" issued in Jogjakarta, the Indonesian capital, tonight at the end of the eighth day of the fighting.

The "communique" also claimed the recapture of Jiparaj, 12 miles south-east of Bandung.

**'SCORCHED EARTH' HITS ANGLO-DUTCH COMPANY**

The British-owned 500,000 acre Anglo-Dutch plantation Company of West Java has suffered damage estimated at about £2,000,000 as a result of Indonesiarf "scorched earth" tactics, according to preliminary deports reaching Dutch Headquarters.

**400 DUTCH KILLED IN ATTACK ON MODJOKERTO**

LONDON, July 28, (Reuter): Indonesian Republicans claimed tonight that 400 Dutch were killed or wounded in an Indonesian mass attack on Modjokerto last Wednesday, near the big East Java port of Sourabaya.

Dutch and Indoneslans today claimed success in both Java and Sumatra.

Important claims made by the Dutch in "communiques"—a Batavia despatch said—were the capture of a coal mine at Bukit Asem, South Sumatra, said to ye the biggest apen-cast mine in the Indies, and a railway workshop at Lahat—the largest in Sumatra—where Republicans were said to have manufactured rifles, Sten and Tommy Guns.

The Dutch communique also claimed that the occupation of Sumatra's Southern Dutch. British and American oilfields was being consolidated. In Java, the Dutch claimed to have occupied Pengalengan, an island town 20 miles south of Bandung, a rail centre in the west of the island.

DUTCH PARATROOPS EXTERMINATED.

A republican communique claimed that Dutch paratroops who landed at Lamadjang, near Bandung yesterday, had been partly "exterminated."

The scene of this reported action is near the pre-war's Dutch overseas radio station at Malabar, which was earlier reported to have been destroyed by retreating Republican troops.

The repulse of a Dutch attack by 800 infantry supported by armoured cars was claimed by the Republicans, who said this action occurred when the Dutch assaulted Dawarbiandong.

(Continued on page 5)

## STOP PRESS

PALESTINE EXECUTIONS

JERUSALEM, July 28 (APA). The three condemned terrorists, for whom Irgun Zvai Leumi kidnapped and hold as hostages two British army sergeants, will be executed early tomorrow morning, it was officially announced.

SHIP EXPLODES IN BREST HARBOUR

BREAST, July 28 (APA). A "Liberty" ship loaded with nitrate exploded in Brest harbour tonight following a fire which broke out on board.

ARMED POLICE RUSH TO BURMA DISTRICTS

RANGOON, July 28 (Reuter). Troops and armed police were rushed today to the Tharawaddy and Henzada districts of Burma, about 70 miles north of Rangoon, according to reports here.

## Two Killed In Howrah Firing

### *Gunmen Clash With Police Party*

CALCUTTA, July 28. (A.P.I.): The communal disturbances in Howrah worsened when bombs were hurled this morning at a passenger train, resulting in about a dozen persons being injured. Train and bus services in the area were affected for some time and there were a number of incidents, including a clash between two rival groups.

Cases of looting, arson and shooting were also reported, Golabari being the worst affected. On one occasion the miscreants in this jurisdiction made an attack with guns and daggers injuring twelve persons. This caused retaliation which was dealt with by the Police who fired five rounds killing two persons.

The casualty figure, as reported so far, are four dead and 24 injured.

ATTACK ON CALCUTTA POLICE.

Reports of eleven incidents were received to-day upto 10 p.m. says a press note issued by the Bengal Government to-night.

The casualty figures, as reported upto 10 p.m. were three dead and 26 injured.

BOMB THROWN AT LAHORE NEWSPAPER OFFICE.

LAHORE, July 28. (A.P.I.): A knife-attack, an explosion and three cases of arson were reported from different parts of the city upto 2 p.m. to-day.

A bomb was thrown on the gate of a press of a newspaper office on the Mall as the workmen came out to clock their time before the termination of the shift. The bomb hit the corrugated roof and tore a large hole through the corrugated iron sheet.

A house was set on fire in bazar Totian in the afternoon.

48 INJURED IN AMRITSAR EXPLOSION.

AMRITSAR, July 28. (A.P.I.): Forty-eight persons were injured in a terrific bomb explosion which occurred in the compound of the Sessions Court at noon to-day.

## Jagjivan Ram Back In India

#### "QUITE ALRIGHT NOW"

KARACHI July 28. (A.P.I.): Mr. Jagjivan Ram Labour Member of the Government of India who was injured in the recent air crash at Basra, was brought here in a special BOAC York this evening on his way to New Delhi. Mr. Jagjivan Ram had a fractured knee and was taken from the plane on a stretcher to the rest house, where he is spending the night before resuming his journey to-morrow morning.

"I am happy to be back in India and I am quite alright now", remarked the Labour Member when interviewed by the A.P.I. He added that he had a fairly comfortable journey. Nevertheless he was too tired to talk further.

Along with him in the plane were eleven passengers who were injured in the crash. The party was accompanied by Col. Bhargava, who had been specially deputed by the Government of India. Mr. Lall, Secretary, Labour Department, did not accompany the party as he was stated to be not in a fit condition yet to undertake the journey.

## *Six Indian Governors For Congress Provinces*

### Changes In Interim Govt. Personnel Also Foreshadowed

(From Our Correspondent)

NEW DELHI, July 28: Six Indian Governors—Sir N. Gopalswami Iyengar, for U. P., Acharya J. B. Kripalani for West Bengal, Dr. B. C. Roy for Orissa, Mr. K. M. Munshi for C. P. and Berar, and Mr. Jairamdas Dallatram for Bihar—have been chosen, according to lobby reports, Sir Akbar Hydary continues as Governor of Assam.

**India Govt. Changes**

An earlier message said:—

Maulana Abul Kalam Azad and Dr. John Mathai are definitely opting out of the Cabinet and their places will be taken by Rajkumari Amrit Kaur and the U.P. Home Minister Mr. Rafi Ahmed Kidwai.

Dr. Ambedkar is dropped and his community's second representative will be Mr. Muniswami Pillai from Madras. Bengal is being represented in the Cabinet by the inclusion of the Hindu Mahasabha leader Dr. S. P. Mukharji. The twelfth member of the Cabinet will be Mr. N. V. Gadgil from Poona.

The present members of the Cabinet who will continue are: Pandit Nehru, Sardar Patel, Rajen Babu, Mr. C. Rajagopalachari, Mr. Jagjivan Ram, Mr.Bhabha, and Sardar Baldeo Singh

There are likely to be one or two other surprises when final list is announced sometime during this week.

According to lobby reports, Pandit Nehru has submitted a list to the Viceroy to-day along with a list of Indian Governors for Congress Provinces. Two British and two Indian Governors—Sir John Coville, Sir Archibald Nye, Sir Chandulal Trivedi, and Sir Akbar Hyderi will continue to hold office after August 15.

CONSEMBLY AFTER AUG. 15.

NEW DELHI, July 28. (A.P.I.): The present Constituent Assembly to which H.M.G. will transfer power on fifteenth August is not likely to take over legislative functions from the Government of India till the end of October this year, it is reliably learned.

A. P. I. adds:

Four Governors will continue to remain in office till the party in power is able to make alternate arrangements. They are: Sir Akbar Hydari (Assam), Sir Chandulal Trivedi (Orissa), Sir John Colville (Bombay) and Sir Archibald Nye (Madras). But Sir John Colville and Sir Archibald Nye are not expected to remain in India after the end of October or early November.

GOPALASWAMY DECLINES.

According to informed sources Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyengar has declined to accept any office. He is, however, being persuaded by the Congress High Command to accept. But his final decision is not yet known. Sir Chandulal Trivedi, the present Governor of Orissa, may go to Eastern Punjab as Governor later.

With regard to Bombay and Madras the names of Mr. C. H. Bhabha, at present member for Work, Mines and Power, and Mr. C. Rajagopalachari are being mentioned as likely Governors after October. There is, however, no "official" confirmation available to any of these appointments mentioned above.

### *Killearn Declines Governorship*

**NEW DELHI, July 28, (U.P.I.): It is reported that Lord Killearn who was offered the Governorship of East Bengal in the Pakistan Dominion has declined the offer.**

**It is further reported that Lord Killearn has communicated his decision of non-acceptance to Lord Mountbatten and Mr. M. A. Jinnah, Governor-General-Designate of Pakistan.**

**Lady Killearn, met Mrs. Vijayalakshmi Pandit, Ambassador-Designate for Russia, this morning and had talks for a long time.**

**BENGAL GOVERNOR TO RETIRE ON AUG. 15**

CALCUTTA, July 28 (A.P.I.): It is learnt that His Excellency Sir Frederick Burrows will be retiring from the Governorship of Bengal on August 15. Sir Frederick will be flying back to the United Kingdom immediately thereafter.

### Leader Of Congress Party In West Punjab

NEW DELHI, July 28. (U.P.I.): Acharya Kripalani, Congress President, has issued the following statement to the press with reference to the selection of the leader of the Congress Party in West Punjab.

"The Congress members of the Legislative Assemblies from West Punjab and East Punjab left the question of selection of the leader of their party to be decided by the Central Parliamentary Board. The Board decided that Shri Bhimsen Sachar should be the leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly of West Punjab. Shri Bhimsen Sachar will, therefore, henceforward act as the leader of the Congress Party in the Legislative Assembly of West Punjab.

## *Whitehall Falls In Line With Delhi?*

### Cadogan To Get Fresh Instructions On Indonesian Issue At U.N.O-

**LONDON, July 28. (Reuter): Whitehall is faced with the need to work out fresh instructions for Sir Alexander Cadogan, Britain's representative on the United Nations' Security Council, following the announcement made today in New Delhi by Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru, Vice-President of the Indian Interim Government, that India will tomorrow raise at the U.N.O. the question of the Dutch-Indonesian War, says Reuter's Diplomatic Correspondent.**

The official British attitude to the revival of fighting in Indonesia is still that described by Mr. Ernest Bevin in the House of Commons on July 23 when he refused to commit himself to the view that the Security Council was the best agency for attempting to check the conflict.

Mr. Bevin then said: "We are working on other methods which I think might be more appropriate if they can be found to be practicable".

On the same day Mr. Bevin and Lord Addison, Dominions Secretary, discussed the possibilities of mediation or of reference to the Security Council with Mr. Josef Beasley, Australian High Commissioner in London. So far, however, neither the British nor the Australian Government has formally disclosed its attitude to a Security Council debate on Indonesia.

The Indian decision will now force a definition of policy in both London and Canberra. As a member of the present Security Council, and as a country closely interested in developments in the Netherlands East Indies, Australia, it is considered by diplomatic observers in London, is certain to play a big part in any debate at U.N.O. which Pandit Nehru's announcement will have precipitated.

**DUTCH LABOUR PARTY'S MOVE.**

Amsterdam messages stated that prominent members of the Dutch Labour Party sent a telegram to the Party's executive urging immediate cessation of hostilities in Indonesia and co-operation with the Labour Parties of Britain and India to arrange mediation.

"An international, national, socialist and moral defeat will result from a continuance of this disastrous policy of violence", the telegram stated. It urged the executive to invite Dr. Sutan Sjahrir, former Indonesian Premier, to attend a projected special Congress to determine the Party's political course.

### *INDIA SETS PROBLEM FOR U.N.O.*

LAKE SUCCESS, New York, July 28. (Reuter): India's decision to bring the Indonesian question before the United Nations caused no surprise here but the main worry of United Nation's officials now is how a difficult question can be fitted into a crowded Security Council agenda.

Experts here expect that Indian action will be taken under Article 35 of the Charter which gives any member of the United Nations right to bring any dispute or situation "which might lead to international friction or give rise to dispute" to the attention of the Security Council or General Assembly.

But the Security Council still has on agenda the Greek question. Report of the Military Staff Committee. Limitation of Conventional Armaments.

Then, on August 5, the Council is scheduled to take up the question of Anglo-Egyptian relations. On August 20 the Council hoped to get a short holiday before the General Assembly starts on September 16. It is recognised here that if the Indonesian question is to be dealt with all it should be dealt with immediately, but it is difficult to see how the Egyptian problem can be postponed in view of the presence of the Egyptian Premier, Nokrashy Pasha, who is waiting to present his country's case.

REFERENCE IN ECONOMIC AND SOCIAL COUNCIL.

The Indonesia situation was again referred to to-day by the Indian delegate, Mr. R. K. Nehru, in the Economic and Social Council of the United Nations discussion of the Trade and Employment Report.

Mr. Nehru declared that the Indian Government had already recorded its strong protest that the armies of any foreign power should be used in Asia. Other peaceful measures were being contemplated to ensure that the inherent right of any Asiatic country to self-determination was recognised and respected.

### *NIZAM STICKS TO HIS GUNS*

#### *Final Decision Not To Join Either Dominion*

(From Our Correspondent.)

HYDERABAD (Dn.), July 28.

Hyderabad State will be independent, according to the wishes expressed by H. E. H. the Nizam and Hyderabad will have no truck with either Dominions but will surely maintain friendly relations as equal partner.

I understand this decision has been arrived at after the return of the Nawab of Chhatari, Premier and other members of the delegation who had been to Delhi.

The Nawab of Chhatari, it is understood apprised the Nizam of the talks he had at Delhi with the Congress and League leaders, including Mr. M. A. Jinnah.

### LATEST COMMERCIAL NEWS

NEW YORK COTTON (OCTOBER)

New York, July 28.

| | |
|---|---|
| Previous Closing | 34.56 |
| Today's Opening | 34.54 |
| Difference | —02 |
| Today's Closing | 34.27 |
| Difference | —28 |

LATEST QUOTATIONS

Bombay, July 28.

| | Rs. | As. |
|---|---|---|
| Cotton Sept. | 441 | 12 |
| Silver Shravan | 176 | 2 |
| Gold Forward | 110 | 8 |
| Silver Tukda Bhadervo | 174 | 2 |
| Sovereign | 73 | 10 |

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## WORLD CYCLING CHAMPIONSHIP

### Reg Harris Wins Amateur Title

PARIS, July 27, (Reuter): Reg Harris of England and Joseph Scherens of Belgium won the Amateur and Professional Spring titles respectively in the World Cycling Championships at the Parc des Princes here today. Harris beat Cor Bijster of Holland by two straight runs in amateur final while Scherens beat Louis Gerarden of France in professional final by two straight runs.

Harris won first race by three lengths, his time for last 200 metres being 12 and 1/5 seconds and second race by one and half lengths with last 200 metres in 12 seconds. It is 25 years since England won world cycling title when tiny Johnson was successful.

37-year old Scherens won professional title for seventh time. In first race he won by one length with time of 12 and 3/5 seconds for last 200 metres and second by half length his time for last 200 metres being 13 and 3/5 seconds.

Belgium's Joseph Scherens today staged a sensational comeback in the professional sprints beating France's veteran, Louis Gerardin at the Paris Parcedes Princes Stadium adds U. P. A.

Twenty-thousand spectators saw the foxy Scherens regain his crown amidst protests from referees and fans in a dramatic second heat rerun which was called after Gerardin was first awarded the victory. Scherens won the first heat from an attacking back wheel position. Gerardin won the second heat but the referees over-ruled their own decision after the Belgian protested that the Frenchman had baulked him on the last curve. Both riders were then called back for a restart. Trainers, managers and riders exchanged angry words and the crowd loudly booed the decision throwing bottles and paper on the track.

In the re-run Scherens crossed the finishing line half-a-wheel ahead after a hotly contested final sprint time at 13 6/10 secs.

Immediately after the finish the Frenchman protested but was overruled.

### Kirkee Gymkhana Club

The Trustees wish the public to know the position regarding the Profits of the Races. The Race Committee of the Kirkee Gymkhana Club wish to take this opportunity of expressing their deep appreciation of the help and facilities given by R.W.I.T.C. in running these Gymkhana Races.

Since the Kirkee Race Course was requisitioned for a war-time camp and ceased to be available for its races, the Kirkee Gymkhana Club has held meetings for six years, 1942—1947, on the R.W.I.T.C. Course.

This privilege has resulted in very considerable donations becoming available to both war-time and local peacetime charities. In the years 1942—1946 the sum of Rs. 3,37,100 has been donated to charities.

The Profits of the 1947 meeting will be similarly allotted to charities at the discretion of the Trustees. The Trustees propose to publish details of the allocation in the Press for the information of the public who have so generously supported these meetings.

## RANGERS TROUNCE BOMBAY GYMKHANA

### Harwood League Football

BOMBAY, Monday.

| | |
|---|---|
| RANGERS | 7 |
| BOM. GYM. | 0 |

Realising that if Trades drew their last match with Somersets the deciding factor would be the goal average, the Rangers spared nothing in their onslaught against the Bombay Gymkhana, the last side in this year's Senior Harwood League. The losers were hardly ever any match for the strong Rangers combination. The Bombay Gymkhana front line had hardly even a look at the ball and the complete mastery of the winners is demonstrated by the fact that eight of the eleven Rangers players were attacking and most of them were to be found near the goal.

The only player to emerge with any honour was custodian Nelson, who despite the number of goals he allowed to pass must be regarded having saved quite a few. His handling of the long range attempts of Brown and Bloomer in particular were very efficient.

For the winners new comer Caligan at outside-left and Dawson at left-half created a good impression. The former in particular played well and combined admirably with Brown.

The scores in that order were Gardner, Payne, Caligan (2), Gardner, Brown and Hall.

**THE TEAMS:**

RANGERS—Sutton; Woodcock and Bould; Hall Bloomer and Dawson; Gardner, Payne, Adams, Brown and Caligan.

BOMBAY GYMKHANA—Nelson, Spink and Castle; Collins, Jillert and Hickey; Rutz, Clark, Shakespear, Paul and Richardson.

REFEREE Mani.

Tuesday evening at 5-45 p.m. R.A.F. vs. Somersets.

### *FURTHER PROGRESS IN SUBURBAN BADMINTON*

BOMBAY, Monday.

Further progress was made in the Bandra Badminton Tournament which commenced yesterday, when the second round of the top half of men's singles was decided. The most keenly contested match of the evening being the tie between Sathdeo and Bhagwat which the former won in the third set over the extra points the set scores being 8—15, 18—16, 18—13.

Of the two matches scheduled in the women's singles, only one was played the other resulting in a walk over.

The following are the results:—

LADIES SINGLES:

Mrs. B. Castellino w.o. Miss L. Pandit, Miss S. K. Nigudkar beat Mrs. C. Castellino 11—1, 11—0.

MEN'S SINGLES:

P. B. Shah beat G. V. Nadkarni 15—5, 15—12; M. K. Bopardikar beat S. C. Patel 15—2, 15—4; D. S. Kumana beat P. N. Sabnis 15—1, 15—5; K. K. Sachdeo beat G. S. Bhagat 8—15, 18—16, 18—13; P. S. Nilkanth beat V. P. Desai 15—12, 17—4; V. A. Desai w.o. Abdul Rehman; M. P. Desai beat P. G. Samant 15—4, 15—7; N. Mahadeo beat Sgt. A. D'Monte 15—1, 15—2; U. M. Patel beat K. V. Asher 15—2, 15—10; A. G. Kalyanpur beat K. R. Swamy 15—2, 15—3; E. M. Fernandes beat S. H. Fazalbhoy 15—6, 15—4; N. J. Antia beat Y. Y. Wengurlekar 17—14, 15—0; R. R. Malapur beat P. D. Raut 15—4, 15—11; M. S. Patel beat S. S. Parulekar 17—16, 15—10.

FIXTURES FOR TUESDAY.

At Bandra Gymkhana:—

6-0 p.m. Miss B. Farias Vs. Miss N. H. Gopaldas; 6-30 p.m. K. R. Swamy and Partner Vs. S. M. Shah and J. R. Sanghavi; 6-50 p.m. C. J. D'Souza and K. L. Suri Vs. A. J. D'Souza and M. Pereira; 7-10 p.m. F. Sikandar and R. Merchant Vs. G. P. Shirke and V. G. Bhide; 7-30 p.m. E. M. Fernandes and T. Fernandes Vs. P. N. Sabnis and Partner; 7-50 p.m. S. P. Suri and K. K. Sachdeva Vs. L. R. Pereira and R. Pereira; 8-10 p.m. B. D. Shroff and H. Fereira Vs. B. Shirgaokar and partner; 8-30 p.m. K. M. G. Menon and N. J. Antia Vs. H. Saldanha and partner.

AT C. C. I.

6-0 p.m. Miss P. D. Shroff Vs. Miss M. Haranal; 6-15 p.m. B. M. S. Gambers and S. C. Patel Vs. V. R. Varadkar and partner; 6-30 p.m. Boga V. Ullal and N. K. Bhatt Vs. S. S. Shastri and H. S. Bhagwan; 6-50 p.m. S. Dinkar Rao and R. S. Beitangadi Vs. A. J. Dias partner; 7-0 p.m. M. P. Desai and V. P. Desai Vs. H. J. H. Talyarkhan and J. Agnel; 7-20 p.m. P. S. Nilkant and partner Vs. R. V. Bhide and S. S. Nerurkar; 7-40 p.m. S. S. Parulekar and P. D. Raut Vs. R. R. Malapur and G. F. Kalyanpur; 8-10 p.m. C. L. De'Souza and partner Vs. L. R. Agaskar and V. C. Raikar.

**WORLD'S RELAY RECORD BROKEN**

STOCKHOLM, July 28 (Reuter): Grevle Sporting Club of Sweden broke the world's 6.000 metres (four times 1.500 metres) relay record with a time of 15 minutes 34.8 second during an athletics meeting at Harlstad yesterday.

The previous best was 15 minutes 38.6 second established by another Swedish club on July 29, 1945.

### Unveiling Of Principal Telang's Portrait

The unveiling ceremony of the late Principal Telang's portrait was performed in the Babu Panalal Jain High School Hall on Saturday afternoon by Babu Bhagwanlalji Panalalji. Rao Saheb Kantilal Ishwarlal said that Rao Saheb Telang had served the school for 38 long years and the Jain community was greatly indebted to him. Mr. I. G. Mogul, the secretary of the memorial committee, said that Rs. 17,102-12-0 were collected for the memorial. Out of this amount, Rs. 7,001 were spent in founding a library in the name of Principal Telang, Rs. 4.500 were given for giving prizes to the students of the school, Rs. 1,800 for the upkeep of the library and Rs. 1,900 for the benefit of the School Scouts. A large number of prominent Jains, students past and present, and teachers of the school paid tributes to the memory of the late principal.

## ANGLO-SOVIET TRADE TALKS FAIL

MOSCOW, July 27, (Reuter): The Anglo-Soviet Trade talks broke down because Britain refused to undertake definite commitments for deliveries of equipment for the Russian timber and oil industries for the next three years, Tass, the official Soviet News Agency, declared tonight.

The Russians wanted 50,000 tons of narrow gauge railway rails this year and 100,000 tons in each of the next three years, and also 100,000 tons of pipes for the oil industry in each of the next three years.

There was also the question of the £100,000,000 credit to Russia arranged in Gorqnon which the Russians wanted a reduction of interest to one-half per cent and prolongation of the credit, Tass added. The Russians offered to prolong only one-half of it, but the British would offer to prolong only one-quarter.

In return for these concessions, the Russians offered: Grain: 1,000,000 tons from this year's harvest, 1,500,000 tons from next year's and 2,000,000 from each of the 1949 and 1950 harvests; tinned salmon and crawfish, 2,000,000 cases between now and 1950.

Timber: 53,000 standards this year and considerable increases in later years.

Tass denied that the negotiations broke down over the price for Russian grain. Both sides, it said, agreed on the price which was lower than the present Canadian price and considerably lower than that paid by Britain for a large consignment of Argentine wheat.

The Soviet side could not accept a situation in which Russia alone accepted definite obligations, the Agency said.

### NOTICE TO G. I. P.

#### Sir P. Singhania Claims 21 Lakh Damages

ALLAHABAD, July 23.—A notice under Section 80, Civil Procedure Code, has been served on the Governor-General-in-Council the General Manager of the G.I.P. Railway and some others by Mr. R. K. S. Toshniwal, advocate, on behalf of Sir Padampat Singhania of Cawnpore of a suit for damages for malicious prosecution valued at Rs. 21,00,000 as an outcome of the criminal proceedings launched against him some time back at Jhansi. In the plaint sent to the Governor-General-in-Council 11 cases of action have been mentioned as giving a right to the plaintiff to institute this suit for damages.

### *ARRESTED FOR ALLEGED MURDER*

BOMBAY, Monday.

In connection with the murder of Mrs. Parwatibai Chaturbhuj Didwania committed sometime ago in a house at Vithalbhai Patel Road, the city police arrested this morning Pusnparaj Sanmugam a servant serving in the house of the deceased.

He was placed before Mr. Elias, Presidency Magistrate, Girgaum Police Court and remanded to custody.

It was stated that Mrs. Didwania was found with stab wounds on her body. The culprits who made good their escape are alleged to have removed jewellery worth Rs. 2,200 from the person of the deceased.

### SPURIOUS RATION CLOTH COUPONS

Mr. Ramesh Mohile writes from Ahmedabad as follows:—

During the recent inquiries at some ration cloth shops here, Textile Inspector Mr. H. S. Shah found out stereotyped spurious ration cloth coupons. These coupons were recognised as spurious ones on account of the obvious difference in the shade of the background, same running number and slight difference in the print. The Textile Office had a strong doubt about the existence of such illegal coupons since long, as the amount of cloth alloted to Ration cloth shops fell considerably short compared to the number of coupons issued by the Government, the coupons were used at various shops in the city. The matter is under further detailed inquiries, while the Textile Office is contemplating stringent action against the culprits.

The matter is also reported to the District Magistrate and police is also helping the Textile Office to find out the culprits. The coupons are so very alike that one can hardly distinguish between the two.

## Albanians Oppose U.N. Investigation

LONDON, July 27 (A.P.A.): A Tass dispatch from Tirana to-day quoted the Albanian Telegraph Agency as reporting that the Albanian Government told the United Nations Balkan Investigation Sub-Committee that the Government "has found no cause for the Sub-Committee to investigate on Albanian territory incidents invented by the Greek Government which in this manner is trying to camouflage its own aggressive provocations against Albania."

The Sub-Committee had requested permission to visit Albania to investigate incidents on May 19 and 21 at the village of Sarandaros-Bania, when the Albanians allegedly provided help and shelter to 35 Greek guerillas. Albania replied that it had already investigated and "found nothing of the kind had occurred on Albanian territory." It said that, instead, Greek planes had fired on Albanian territory on May 21 and killed two Albanians and wounded eight.


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## ALL-INDIA STUDENTS' CONGRESS TO BE DISSOLVED

(From Our Correspondent).

SURAT, July 28

It is reliably understood that the All-India Students' Congress and the All-India Students' Federation will be dissolved within a short period. A new students association will be the outcome after the dissolution. A meeting of the new body will meet at Wardha, under the presidentship of a prominent Congressman.

## Dohad Railway Workers Strike Ends

After about a fortnight the 4,000 Dohad Railway workshop labourers resumed work on July 25. A mass meeting was held in the morning under the auspices of the Employees Association. Mr. P. K. Chaudhari who had been on a hunger-strike since Thursday last and Mr. Shantilal H. Shah, the working President of the Association and Mr. L. M. Shrikant, M.L.A., Chairman of the Branch addressed the meeting and Mr. Chaudhari who had been persuaded to give up his fast also advised the workers to resume work. Mr. Shantilal Shah had a meeting with the General Manager of the Railway in Bombay before proceeding to Dohad.

## Bombay Govt. Medical Staff Union

The Secretary of the Bombay Government Medical Staff Union writes:

A general meeting of the Bombay Government Medical Dept. Staff Union was held on Sunday in the Bai Motli Bai Hall of the J. J. Hospital when representatives from the unions in the mofussil expressed their views regarding the vital problems that were under consideration.

Two resolutions were carried one ratifying the decision of the Federation to go on a token strike on the 6th of August and the other requesting to all Government Medical Dept. employees to participate in the strike.

The union has granted permission to resume work as usual to those employees whose absence may cause inconvenience to the patients and the public.


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### To-dau

Hindu: Adhik Shravan Shud 12, 2003.
Muslim: Ramjan 10, 1366.
Parsi: Behman 29, 1316.
Sunrise: 6-14 a.m. Sunset: 7-17 p.m.
Hightide: 10-36, 21-36. Lowtide: 03-23, 16-42.

STANDING COMMITTEE: Special meeting at 3-30 p.m. (B.T.).

### Domestic Occurrence

DEATH

KAZI E. D. (Mr. PINE): Expired on Sunday at 5-15 p.m. after an illness patiently born. He was 58 years old Maulood Shareef and Ziarat at 9 p.m. (after Isha Namaaz) today at his residence, Chapsey Terrace Altamont Road. (U. K. papers please copy.)

### Today's Engagements

NOTICE TO JURORS

Common Jurors' attention is drawn to the notice appearing in the Public Notifications column.

KHALSA COLLEGE UNION: Mr. M. Y. Nury, Vice-President of B.P.C.C. will inaugurate the College Union today (Tuesday) at 10 a.m. in the College Hall.

SILVERFISH: Mr. G. P. Hutheesing, will give a talk today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. on "United States and India".

PROF. VAKIL'S LECTURE: Prof. C. N. Vakil, Director, University Dept. of Economics and Sociology, will deliver a lecture on "Economic Outlook for Divided India", today (Tuesday) at 6-15 p.m. at the Lecture Hall of the University Dept. of Economics and Sociology.

ROTARY CLUB OF BOMBAY: Weekly meeting will be held today (Tuesday) at Green's Hotel (first floor) at 1-45 p.m. when Mr. A. St. J. Shuttleworth, O.B.E., will speak on "The Promotion of the Indo-British Chemical Trade".

THE ANNUAL FESTIVAL OF ST. PHILOMENA: The Annual Pilgrimage to St. Philomena, Shrine, Mysore, will take place on Monday 11th August, 1947.

GATHA SOCIETY MEETING: Today (Tuesday) at 6 p.m. at the K. R. Cama Oriental Institute Library Hall, Apollo Street. Dasturji Bode will expound Gatha Yasna Ha 33.

B. PROVINCIAL HINDU STUDENTS' FEDERATION: Brisk preparations are going on for holding the Annual Conference of the Bom. Provincial Hindu Students' Federation, in Bombay on 2nd and 3rd August 1947. Sjt. V. G. Deshpande Gen. Secretary, All-India Hindu Mahasabha has been invited to preside and Dr. Moonje will inaugurate it.

SRI GURU SINGH SABHA: The Secretary of the Sabha writes: A meeting of the Bombay Sikhs held under the auspices of the Local Sri Guru Singh Sabha, has heard with deep concern the news of the ban placed on the assembly of the Sikhs in the Gurdwara of Nankana Sahib and condemns it as direct interference with the religion of Sikhs. The meeting assures the leaders of the Panth that the Sikhs of Bombay are wholeheartedly with them in any step they might take to vinlicate the right of Sikhs.

### Sarosh K. R. Cama Prize Essay

The K. R. Cama Oriental Institute invites an essay in English on "Importance of Zoroastrian prayers with a comparative and historical survey thereof" for a prize of Rs. 250, the essay not to exceed 10,000 words.

Competitors must give a bibliography of the books consulted, the names of books with reference to pages, and place the quotations in inverted commas. The competition is open to Parsi as well as non-Parsi ladies and gentlemen. Should the essay fail to come up to the requisite standard, the Governing Body of the Institute may not give the full prize or any prize whatsoever. The decision of the Governing Body remains final.

The essay must be submitted on or before the 30th June, 1948, with the nom-de-plume only written on the front page. The full name and address of the writer should be sent in a separate cover, bearing on the outside the title of the essay and the nom-de-plume of the writer. Write to 136 Apollo St., Bombay.

### TO-DAY ON RADIO

BOMBAY—1

TUESDAY, July 29

244 m (1,231 kc/s)

7.30 a.m. Swar Kalika (by D'Ame) 7.40 News (M) 7.50 News (G) 8.0 News (E) 8.15 News (H) 8.30 Zahid Husain (Sarangi) 8.45 Khabardar Krut Geeto (Lalit) 9.0 Gajananrao Joshi (Bhairon Bahar) 12.0 p.m. Variety programme (G) 12.45 News (M) 12.50 News (G) 12.55 Dil Pasand Gane 1.25 News (H) 1.30 News (E) 1.40 Lunch-Hour Music 4.20 School Broadcast (E and M) Far Eastern neighbours: The Indonesian Archipelago: Talk in English by Frene Desai: Air Trio Rang Bihag: Arogya rakshanache maulik niyama: Swachhata ani arogya: Talk 5.0 Zahid Husain (Sarangi) 5.15 Vijay Desai (Purva Kalyan) 5.45 Topic of Day 5.55 Locals 6.0 News (E) 6.10 News (H) 6.15 Ramnath Mathkar (Pad) 6.30 Radhabai Rao (Bhajan Mirabai) 6.45 Mukta Vaidya (Gujarati Geet) 7.0 Ramnath Mathkar (Pad) 7.-15 Zahid Husain (Sarangi) 7.30 Ya Mahinatiya Ghadamodi (Talk by P S Rege) (M) 7.45 Film Songs 8.0 News (M) 9.15 New (G) 8.30 Mehernosjini Muzvan Gujarati Roopak witten by Jehangir Engineer) 9.0 News (E) 9.15 News (H) 9.30 B B C News 9.40 Programme Parade 9.45 International Court of Justice: (Talk by Hon Mr Justic M C Chagla) 10.0 Khorshed Batliwalla (Chopin) 10.15 Dorab H Bhiwandiwalla (Baritone) 10.30 Mitchell Miller (Oboe) and Saldenberg Little Symp 10.45 Silloo Panthaki: Violin

WEATHER NEWS FOR FARMERS

Forecast till the morning of July 30:—

Rainfall will be widespread in the Konkanpatti and local in Gujarat, Khandesh, Mawal, Desh and the Bombay Karnatak. Scattered showers are also likely in the Hyderabad State and Kathiawar. Isolated heavy falls are likely in the Konkanpatti.

Outlook for subsequent 2 days:—No appreciable change.

LOCAL WEATHER

Forecast till the evening of July 29:—

Intermittent rain, rather heavy showers in the night.

Mr. N. M. Kamte, who has been appointed the Inspector-General of Police, Bombay.

## PLEADER ARRESTED ON 'PAGREE' CHARGE

### Alleged To Have Been Trapped When Receiving Money

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Pydhoni Police arrested Gulamali Gulamhussein Karimbhoy, a pleader and landlord, for offence under the Rent Control Order.

It was stated that he demanded from the complainant Rs. 600 as 'Pugree' for renting a room owned by him at Umarkhadi. The complainant informed the police and a trap was laid. The complainant was given six marked G. C. notes of Rs. 100 each.

After the complainant left the room of the accused after giving the 'Pugree' S. I. Daniels arrested him. He recovered the money from the shirt pocket of the accused.

Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court extended the bail period of the accused.

TWO MEN ARRESTED

For alleged acceptance of a 'Pugree' of Rs. 150 from a tenant of a room in their tin shed, the landlords Ramanlal Pandya and Durga Laxman, were arrested by the Bhoiwada Police on Saturday. They were released on bail today by Mr. H. A. Hattea Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court.

### Alleged Black-Marketeers In Cloth Arrested

Manglal Baijnath Gopaldas Manordas, Dhirajlal Versaji and Ramniklal Govardhandas were arrested by the police on Saturday for offences under the Cotton Cloth and Yarn Control Order.

It was stated that the Police got information that accused No. 1 and No. 2, who are servants of Ganesh Cloth Shop at Champa Galli were selling powerloom cloth at black market prices.

A trap was laid to arrest them. Accused No. 3 and No. 4 were present in the shop while the first two accused were arrested.

All the accused were released on bail by Mr. T. S. Vyas, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court.

### Alleged Cheat Arrested

The General Branch C.I.D. arrested Chelaram Mansukhani on Saturday on a charge of cheating in respect of Rs. 9,770.

It was stated that the accused represented to the complainant that he was an importer of Tissue paper etc. and that he had ready stock for delivery. He then obtained Rs. 9,770 from the complainant and thereafter failed to supply the goods.

A case was registered against the accused on 24-7-'47 and enquiries made by the Police revealed that he had purchased part of the goods at prices higher than quoted by him to the complainant and despatched these to the complainant in the evening of 24-7-'47, after the complainhad been registered. The goods supplied are valued at Rs. 4,050/- only.

Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court extended the bail period of the accused.

### Stabbing Case Suspect Arrested

Chotumiya Bannemiya, who is suspected to be involved in a stabbing case along with two others, who are absconding, was arrested by the Nagpada Police on Friday.

It was stated that the accused on 25-7-'47 attacked a person who was passing along Tank Street stabbed him in the abdomen and robbed him of Rs. 250 in cash and a wrist watch.

Mr. G. K. Rege, Presidency Magistrate, Esplanade Police Court, remanded the accused into Police custody.

## 3 Theft Suspects Remanded

The Pydhonie Police arrested three persons yesterday, on a charge of house-breaking and theft of cash and gold ornaments collectively valued at Rs. 15,000. The accused, Pandu Balu, Jivan Mamji, and Nathanlal Maganlal were placed before Mr. H. A. Hatteea, Presidency Magistrate, Mazagaon Police Court, this morning and ordered to be remanded to Police custody.

## RAILWAY CLERK ON FORGERY CHARGE

(From Our Correspondent)

KALYAN, July 28.

A mild sensation was caused at Kalyan Railway Station, on Saturday night, when the Sub-Inspector of the Railway Police attached to that Station, in making investigations, took into custody Mr. M. A. Tambe, a clerk of the Station Master's office, who is alleged, to have forged the signatures of payees and officials on several cheques of the National Bank of India, and cashed the amounts at Thana, Kurla, and Kalyan Railway offices.

## LOCAL FUND CESS ON LAND REVENUE

The Director of Publicity, Government of Bombay, writes:—A Local Fund Cess of three annas will be levied on every rupee of land revenue in the Nasik District from August 1, 1947.

## DISPUTES IN DADAR BHAGINI SAMAJ

(Before the Hon. Mr. Justice Coyajee)

Mrs. Kusum Bhave & Others .. .. Plaintiffs.

vs.

Mrs. Indumati Thatte & Others .. .. Defendants.

The plaintiffs who are members of the Dadar Bhagini Samaj, had filed this suit against the defendants as the President and Secretaries of the Samaj as representing the Samaj for a declaration that certain resolutions passed at the general meeting held on 13th January 1947 were valid and binding and for an order that a general meeting of the Samaj be held for the election of members of its Managing Committee.

Disputes arose and on 13th January, 1947, a general meeting was convened by certain requisitionists at which a vote of no confidence in the 1st defendant as President and in the Secretaries the members of the Managing Committee co-opted by them was passed and resolved that a new election shall take place. This was confirmed at another general meeting held on 31st January, 1947. The first defendant raised an objection that the requisite notice not having been given, the meeting was not properly convened and left the meeting. Plaintiffs 2 and 3 and others who had filled in their application form for standing as candidates for the Managing Committee had on 3rd July, 1947, received a letter from the Secretary that they were not entitled to stand for election as they were in arrears of fees which the plaintiffs stated was false. No election was held on the ground that there were only 15 applications for the 15 seats. The plaintiffs alleged that there had been a complete deadlock in the affairs of the Samaj for several months and that it was therefore expedient that a general meeting be held for holding a proper election.

The Samaj which owns its own building at Dadar had been established in 1932 and registered under the Societies Registration Act.

The plaintiffs took out the present Notice of Motion for a temporary injunction restraining the defendants from declaring the 15 members as elected members of the Managing Committee of the Samaj and for an order that a general meeting for the election of the members of the Managing Committee be held under the Presidentship of an officer of the Court.

His Lordship made an order continuing the interim injunction granted on 9th July restraining the defendants from declaring the 15 members as duly elected to the Managing Committee and expedited the hearing of the suit at which the question of holding the General Meeting would be considered.

Mr. L. S. Bilimoria and Mr. A. C. Amin instructed by Messrs. Cama & Jayakar appeared for the plaintiffs.

Mr. P. P. Khambatta instructed by Messrs. Godambe & Joglekar appeared for the defendants.

"SAYAN"

The students of the Bhatiya Bal Raschat, Vidyalaya has brought out a handwritten annual. The number contains articles written by students of the Vidyalaya and drawings made by them.


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## ALL-INDIA WEATHER

POONA, July 28 (API.)

Following is the weather chart showing the maximum and minimum temperatures and rainfall in inches during past 24 hours from 1st June, 1947 and departure from normal recorded at 08-00 hours I S T on 28th July 1947:—

Ahmedabad 95 80 0 9.1 minus 5.9 Ahmednagar 86 71 0 5.1 minus 3.6 Allahabad 89 80 0.4 13.8 minus 2.6 BOMBAY 87 80 T 25.1 minus 16.3 Calcutta 92 80 0.2 23.1 minus 0.2 Delhi 97 81 0 2.3 minus 7.1 Gulbarga 85 73 0 14.2 plus 4.9 Hyderabad (Dn) 80 74 0 9.0 minus 0.9 Indore 88 75 0 10.5 minus 5.6 Karachi 87 81 0 0 minus 3.0 Madras 95 78 T 3.7 minus 1.4 Mahableshwar 67 63 1.7 91.3 minus 44.4 Mysore 81 69 T 4.5 minus 0.4 Nagpur 87 73 1.5 21.1 minus 1.1 Patna 89 81 0.1 10.3 minus 7.2 Peshawar 101 81 0 0.3 minus 1.1 Poona 83 73 T 8 0 minus 2.4 Quetta 98 69 0 0.1 minus 0.5 Ranchi 83 72 0.1 19.1 minus 3.6 Sholapur 87 73 0 9.2 plus 0.9 Simla 71 62 0.1 10.5 minus 9.8 Srinagar 90 68 0 3.9 plus 0.3 Surat 90 82 0 8.1 minus 16.5 Udaipur 85 79 0 3.5 minus 7.2.

WEATHER SUMMARY

Following is the weather summary for Monday, the 28th July, 1947:—

Yesterday low pressure area over Chota Nagpur has intensified. Rainfall has been widespread in Assam, Bengal, the East United Provinces, East Central India, the Central Provinces and Malabar and local in Orissa, Chota Nagpur, the West United Provinces, the Konkan, Mysore and along the North Madras coast. A few falls have also occurred in Bihar, West Central India, Gujarat and the rest the Peninsula.

Forecast until the 29th evening:—Rainfall will be widespread in Malabar, the Konkan and over the region from the West United Provinces and West Central India to North East India. Showers will occur locally in North Hyderabad, the East Punjab, Mysore and at a few stations in East Rajputana, Gujarat and the rest of the Peninsula.

Heavy rainfall warning:—Locally heavy rain is likely to occur in the West United Provinces, West Central India, the North Central Provinces and Kanara within the next 48 hours.

## A THOUGHT FOR THE DAY

*A weak mind is like a microscope, which magnifies trifling things, but cannot receive great ones.*

—Chesterfield.

The Bombay Chronicle

## STERLING SETTLEMENT

We had occasion in the past to draw attention to the unnelpful and unrealistic attitude assumed by Great Britain in regard to a settlement of the sterling balances due to this country. Such an attitude of undiscerning obstructionism was both unexpected and deplorable. Not only the less informed sections of the public but even reputed organs of expert opinion and responsible ministers of the crown were seen to indulge in language which was little less than threatening. We have always urged that such a negative approach to its obligations was neither in keeping with the fair name of Great Britain nor was it in the best interests of the country. In recent weeks a healthier change has come over British outlook on this subject. No doubt the chief reason for the change is a realization that any thing in the nature of a unilateral blocking or repudiation will do greater harm to the credit of the debtor than it can do to the resources of the creditor. We are glad to note that the London "Economist" in a recent article on the subject has specifically ruled out these once energetically advocated courses of action. If then the sterling balance cannot be reduced nor can they be indefinitely blocked what course of action is open to U.K.?

The obvious course in the circumstances is to play for time, i.e., to enter into 'ad interim' agreements for immediate releases, leaving the disputed questions of the total amount due and later instalments unsettled. In fact the "Economist" definitely suggests that for the present the British representatives should work for keeping the immediate instalments, say for the next five years, as low as possible. In view of the political and financial uncertainties confronting the nations such a long period of indecision, however suitable it may be for U.K., ought not to be acquiesced in by Indian representatives. An immediate agreement till the end of the current calendar year, a later agreement for about five years, and an eventual over-all agreement which may extend beyond the present century—this, it appears from an agency message from London, is the pattern of the 'reasonable settlement' which the British representatives expect to emerge from the negotiations now going on. This means, for one thing, that the British spokesmen desire to encash our political uncertainties twice over before coming to grips over questions on which they know that there is little common ground between the British and the Indian views. The disadvantages of keeping the Sterling balances position in a continuous state of indecision are so great that we would urge very strongly that the device of an intermediate period of any thing like five years ought to be ruled out.

We had ourselves suggested in a recent article that the immediate settlement, in the case of India, unlike Egypt, should be for a period of nearly eighteen months. This would mean that soon after June 1948, when we could expect to have a duly authorized agency to negotiate with U.K. on behalf of both the Indian Dominions a long range plan could be worked out and adopted before the interim plan of eighteen months has run itself out. A long range plan need not necessarily be a rigid plan, which is quite naturally unpopular in Great Britain. After all, given the will to honour its obligations, the most vital thing governing a plan of settlement is the total of production and exportable surplus reached by U.K. While working on standard figures for different years it will be possible to correlate these with the figures of total production and exports reached by Britain in any given year. It is much more desirable to provide for an element of elasticity in an agreement arrived at in the near future, rather than to postpone almost indefinitely the solution of a problem, which, at least from our standpoint, is too vital to brook procrastination and uncertainty.

An important reason accounting for the growing realism evinced by British spokesmen is to be found in the changing position of sterling in relation to the International Monetary Fund. The absence of early recovery in countries of the old world and the failure of U.S.A. to cover a big and growing surplus of exports by appropriate action has already made dollars a hard and a scarce currency. Prospects of the Fund helping other nations to meet unfavourable balances are, therefore, distinctly less assuring than what was planned by the architects of the Fund including the late Lord Keynes. The group of countries associated by sterling agreements has thus an important significance at least for some years to come. While, on the one hand, the stability of sterling has to be ensured, on the other countries having vital commercial and financial links with U.K. have to be assured that their legitimate needs of exchange will be normally met. Sterling resources of such countries, both the currently acquired and the released quotas, will have to be utilized according to some agreed plan. The device of opening 'transferable accounts' for such countries in U.K. under a general scheme, in which the Reserve Bank concerned will play an important regulatory role, has already found favour with many countries in normal exchange relationship with Great Britain such as Canada, Argentine, Belgium and Holland. After a short interim agreement, the sooner we arrive at a comprehensive plan of common action extending over the whole field of our economic relations with U.K. the better for the early fruition of the many schemes of economic development that have been adopted by Provincial and Central Governments.

## Deplorable Assault

The physical assault on Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, which, happily failed, has deservedly received wide condemnation. It is a fact that the Travancore Dewan's dictatorial and repressive regime has always been unpopular. And it is also a fact that his recent very ill-advised decision to cut Travancore and its people off from the mother country has provoked resentment and opposition among the mass of the State's subjects. Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar has, finally, made matters worse by seeking to force that unpatriotic decision down the throat of an unwilling people by methods that cannot redound to the credit of any democratic and constitutional administration. But violence is very definitely no answer to the Dewan and his policy. It is far from being moral and shows not strength but the weakness of those who resort to it. It also spoils a good cause and may well defeat an otherwise justifiable movement against the policy of the Dewan. We are particularly glad that Mr. Thanu Pillay, President of the Travancore State Congress, issued on the eve of his arrest, a statement denouncing the attack on Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar and warned his people against the dangers of yielding to the temptation of violence. It is to be earnestly hoped that Travancore Congressmen and patriots will not forget their incarcerated leader's parting injunction.

We are not surprised that the Travancore administration should have intensified its campaign against the leaders and organisers of the anti-independence movement. And we should not be surprised if that campaign is further intensified because the administration realises the weakness and unpopularity of its position which is being increasingly rendered more difficult by events and developments in India. In its desperation it is naturally bound to resort to more extensive and provocative repression. But it is the duty of the people not to lose their own sense of what is ethically right and practically desirable. They are eventually, and sooner than later, certain to win provided they do not degrade themselves and ruin their own cause by physical assaults or any other form of violence.

## Frankly Speaking

### Future Of States

Lord Mountbatten the last Viceroy and Crown representative, has spoken some home truths to the Princes and Rulers of "something like 565 States" spread over the Dominions of India and Pakistan. And Mahatma Gandhi has commended what the Viceroy said. There is nothing to be surprised in this; because the truth of the situation is obvious. It is so obvious, in fact, that Lord Mountbatten confessed that he "was at a loss to understand why some Rulers were reluctant to accept the position." That position may be summed up in a very few sentences, indeed. First, there are certain geographical compulsions. Compared to the vastness and might of India, even the biggest of the States is a small, isolated tract of land. Historically, since the days of John Company, they have never had anything like foreign relations nor have they had experience of anything like defence against any foe outside the Indian border. Their meagre resources are inadequate for the cost, worry and responsibility of conducting their own defence and foreign relations. Thirdly, by the fact that the Viceroy was himself the Crown representative, a system of co-ordinated administration has been built up. With the exception of Hyderabad and Travancore, there was one currency in all States. Not only foreign trade dependent on exchange, but even internal trade is linked to currency. India so far acted as an economic entity. If now each of the States wants to set itself up as a separate entity, nothing but chaos can result. And as Lord Mountbatten put it, "that chaos will hurt the States first—the bigger the State the less the hurt and the longer it will take to feel it—but even the biggest of the States will feel itself hurt."

### Adventures Won't Pay

From this position Lord Mountbatten showed an escape. The escape is to accede to the Indian Union, on the basis of the Cabinet Mission's scheme of Defence, External Affairs and Communications being administered as common federal subjects. He not only showed this to be a necessity but also pointed out that it could actually be made attractive, if the scheme which he offered were accepted. "My scheme", he said "leaves you with all the practical independence that you can possibly use and makes you free of all those subjects which you cannot possibly manage on your own." Not only did he offer his own effective remedy for the headache of the Princes, but, if he had his way, he would give it away free. The States were to be free from all financial liability. Although the Indian Government has not accepted the scheme, Lord Mountbatten is hopeful of persuading it to do so. Our Delhi correspondent suggests that having shown how sweet his scheme was the Viceroy is almost inclined to let one or two States stay out so that they could realise how wise acceding States were to become foundation members of the Dominion of India. We hope, however, that the Princes will know better than to try such experiments, because their run away adventure may mean considerable suffering for their subjects.

### Salazar's Arrogance

Dr. Salazar, the dictator of Portugal, is notoriously a crypto-Fascist and so is his regime. They thrive on tyranny over their victims, the people of Portugal, and on the benevolent indifference of Big Powers, who do not seem to be conscious of democratic obligation. Being a dictator, Dr. Salazar is naturally incapable of learning from the trend of the times but only by the inescapable compulsion of events and circumstances. He cannot, therefore, learn from, say, the British example in India. In fact, he is just reported to have addressed an audience of colonial "representatives" and spoken of "Portuguese" India thus: "We are attached to the State of India by unbreakable ties not through material interests but because India together with Macao constitutes a milestone of the spirit of the Western world and civilisation that we had the glory and the audacity of establishing in those far distant parts....." Men, who live in such arrogant complacency in the dead and gone colonial era, are amenable to only one answer. And Dr. Salazar will get it unless he manages to recover from the past voluntarily.

### The Pathan Problem

Rumours continue to persist that Mr. M. A. Jinnah has chosen Sir George Cunningham for the post of Governor of the North-West Frontier Province after the transfer of power on August 15. We do not know what substance there is in these rumours. But we are inclined to discredit them for an obvious and simple reason. Mr. Jinnah is not unaware of the feelings of Pathans towards Englishman. And we cannot believe that he would be so ill advised as to challenge the people of the Frontier and of the Tribal Area by inflicting Sir George Cunningham upon them when they are being made to believe that they have been freed from the domination of the British. But that is not the only problem confronting Mr. Jinnah. He has "won" the referendum. He may even dismiss the present Ministry on some excuse or the other as Governor-General of Pakistan. But he will yet have to face a general election one day. And, whatever regime that conducted it, the issue of Pathanistan could not be suppressed. If he wants to avoid serious trouble with the Pathans both of the Frontier Province and the Tribal area, as he must, he has to come to some satisfactory accommodation with their leaders on the subject now. Khan Abdul Ghaffar is in Delhi: which presents an opportunity to the leader of Pakistan.

## Daily Flight To North Pole

WASHINGTON, (Reuter.)

The Air Weather Service of the U.S. Army Air Forces is planning to start a daily weather flight to the North Pole by the end of July.

Gen. D. N. Yates, head of the Air Weather Service, told the press the daily flight to the North Pole would help to fill one of the largest gaps in world-wide forecasting.

The Pole flight will be made by a B-29 Superfortress, internally modified for meteorological observations.

## Our Readers' Views

### Help Indonesians Before It Is Too Late

Sir:— Through the columns of your esteemed journal I request every Hindustani and Pakistani in general and Pandit Nehru and Qaide Azam in particular to stand in their full length to the occasion and try every possible means to stop the Dutch butchery in Indonesia. It is to be seen and felt with open hearts and eyes that the miseries of the Indonesians who have proved a source of inspiration to us in our most trying stage of struggle for freedom, are at present facing is a challenge to the whole of Asia. I really wonder to see that how the ghost of crippled and shattered imperialism of Europe is terrifying the unprepared and less armed peace loving countries of Asia—it is our most serene and sacred duty to defy this ghost.

I am afraid that presenting the case before UNO will take a long time and the red tapeism will give sufficient time to Dutch barbarians to play navoc.

What I most urgently suggest is that Hindustan's and Pakistan's joint aid committee should be formed immediately and an ultimatum should be sent to the Dutch Government at once. Along with this, district wise aid committees should be formed under a joint leadership of the Muslim League and the Congress to enrol volunteers and to collect funds and medical relief for Indonesians before it is too late.

I request my brethren in Hindustan and Pakistan to do everything in their power to keep their own flags of Independence and freedom furling.

Let every human being of the sphere should know that India and Pakistan are with the oppressed and weak countries not only of Asia but of the world.

I have every hope that the brave hero of Indonesia, Sutan Sheriar won't face any disappointment at any stage in India. I propose that thousands of our young men should wire to Qaide Azam and Pandit Nehru pressing their concern in this matter.

Long live freedom and democracy.

ZAFAR JAWEED.

Hyderabad, (Dn).

### In Free India

Sir,—August 15 will herald Indian Independence. De-facto independence will not, however, be complete till the teeming millions of inhabitants of India settle peacefully devoid of fear of internal disruptions, fratricidal slaughter of men, women and children in communal fights an indiscriminate destruction of property.

There shall be no creed in Independent India except nationalism with an international tolerance and outlook and there shall be no caste distinction in official or private records, no weightage or safeguards except for the weak, the oppressed and depressed. In this regard the action of the United Provinces Government is worth emulation by the Governments of India and Pakistan and the Provincial Governments under them.

In Free India every person shall be free to profess his own religion without wounding the sentiments of others. Indian citizenship may be conferred on any foreigner after continuous residence in Indian soil for a specified period. No court or administration shall insist on the mention of religion or caste in official documents for purpose of identification or otherwise of persons. Hindus, Muslims, Christians, Parsis, Sikhs and others shall all belong to one single community, the Indian community.

I appeal to all Indians to discard all prefixes and suffices to names and addresses which indicate narrow caste distinctions, with a view to foster a feeling of kinship, brotherhood and love. Rao, Aiyar, Aiyengar, Panthulu, Achari, Sahib, Janab, Bahadur, Mian are a few of the instances which can well be omitted. Rama, Ramu or Raman are quite decent in place of Rama Rao, Ramachari, Rama Iyer, Rama Rao Panthulu. Why then abound in, revel or gloss over superfluities?

I appeal to one and all to have no traces of the pernicious caste system that has been demoralising peoples and countries alike.—Yours, etc.

SINHA.

Proddatur.

### Art Students

Sir,—Of all the manifold factors that count in obstructing the path to the successful career for the artist students of Central India and specially the students of the School of Art, Indore, which is one of the educational institutions of the Indore State, the long prevalent system of specimen-studies is the dominant one. The student desiring to appear for any of the painting examinations that are held in J. J. School of Art, Bombay, has to produce the testimonials of his work and hence, only on the approval of that work from the authorities of J. J. School of Art, he is permitted to appear for the particular examination. This system, surprising enough, does not hold good for the students of J. J. School of Art, on the grounds that the suitability of the student for the examination is judged from his class work. Truly enough, save for the private candidates, those who appear from the institutions like School of Art, Indore, which is also run on the parallel of J. J. School of Art, have the scheduled class-work under the regular supervision of the respective teachers. And, similarly, the Superintendent of the institution can, rightly, comprehend the standard of work of the students and in view of the prestige of the institution, he would recommend only those, for examination, who are found up to the mark. The elimination of this unnecessary system for such institutions, would relieve the students from the additional taxation.

Another thing which is worth to be unveiled in the interest of the painting students and on which the attention of the authorities of J. J. School of Art is desired, is the contemplation of the practice which the Bombay University has already laid down regarding university examinations. The student failing in the examination is privileged to appear again for the same examination, after the period of only six months instead of wasting one year complete. This practice, if materialised, in the case of painting examinations of J. J. School of Art, Bombay, (when the student failing either in the specimen test or in the examination is allowed to appear again after the period of only six months), would minimize the good long years one takes to complete the otherwise course of four years.—Yours, etc.

M. V. R.

### India's National Language

Sir,—A large number of Hindus are rather amused at your protest against Hindu with its Devnagari script having been decided to be the national language. We Hindus have suffered most atrociously by attempting to placate Muslims and the so-called Nationalist leaders of the Muslim community. We have seen the results of the leadership of the Congress, whose one aim was to carry the Muslim League with losing all principles and self-respect. Our 5,000 years old Motherland has become divided though nature has designed it as one country. The so-called "independence" of India is a mirage. Can India be ever independent with two Pakistans on its vital borders? Was this the aim of the Hindus for the last 50 years? Is it for this Hindus sacrificed their lives and money? The Congress blundered imagining that the Muslims can be brought to love the land of their birth. What have the "Nationalist Muslims" done to save this vivisection of our great land? They have always been a burden to the Hindus. We Hindus have determined that now that the Muslims have succeeded in dividing our Motherland we shall not allow the same policy to continue in the rest of India which is responsible for the vivisection of India. That is the reason even Congressmen are forced to come to such a decision.

Will you have the fairness to say whether the Sanskrit script be allowed to be used in Pakistan? Have we not got the example of Hyderabad State where Urdu is thrust down the throats of the vast majority of the Hindus? Do you assert that the non-Muslims who are left in Pakistan can ever be safe under the Quaide-Azam's rule? His statement that the minorities will be treated fairly is a mere lip assurance with no substance in it. By nature and by religion we Hindus have been extremely tolerant but that toleration has become a ruination to the Hindus. Hence we have determined to get rid of this toleration. There 'shall' not be two nations in the divided India will be the war cry of the Hindus. If the Congress leaders stand in the way they will be brushed aside without mercy. We have realised that the Congress has absolutely and most miserably failed in saving the Hindus. It is a mere face saving device to call what is coming on 15th August 1947—or in the next year if it ever comes as we felt that the Dominion Status has come to stay—as independence. India has suffered because we have been tolerant to Muslims. Suppose there is war between Hindustan and Pakistan with whom you—a so-called Nationalist Muslim be? Will you not be with the Pakistanies?

Almost every Hindu feels as I have expressed but some do not openly express this having been accustomed to talk and act dovetailing to Muslims. We were yielding to Muslims at every stage with a view to preserve the unity of our Motherland. That is gone. Why should we hereafter dovetail to the Muslims, especially as we know that the Muslims in the Hindu majority provinces, were the most vehement supporters of the two-nation theory and the division of the country?—Yours, etc.

Coonoor, July 21. AN OBSCURE HINDU.

### Government Pensioners

Sir,—Much has already been said, in the press about the plight of the Government pensioners, but nothing has been done so far to relieve their distress. It is quite clear that as Government do not require their services any longer, they do not care a jot for them. Many of these helpless persons, who retired before the war, are getting half their salaries as the amount of their pension at the most. The amount which was in pre-war days of ease and plenty was considered insufficient remains the same; whereas the prices of foodstuff and other articles of daily use have gone up fourfold. Nothing at all substantial has so far been done to relieve the distress of these silent sufferers Government in their tardiness did something in fact very little—in 1945, when they sanctioned a paltry dearness allowance of 5 per cent to those whose salaries (aggregate salary, of course) before retirement were up to Rs. 100 or thereabouts per mensem. Those who retired on pension higher than this amount do not get anything as dearness allowance and are still suffering from the same handicap. The small mercy shown to these poorest pensioners is a mere fleabite, compared with the terrible rise in the cost of living but even this is denied to higher-salaried pensioners. Why so? Do they not feel the pinch of scarcity and daily soaring prices of every essential article of food?

The Government, in view of the unprecedented rise in prices all round, have respected the decision of the Pay Commission and sanctioned dearness allowance to the Government officials drawing salaries upto Rs. 1000. Sir, does not this fact constitute a very strong case in favour of those Government servants, who have retired and have thus had to forfeit, without any fault of theirs, the dearness allowance? They cannot hold out any threat of direct action, but does that mean that our present nationalist Government will not yield to reason unless their hands are forced by those who are in a position to do so?

Is it too much to hope, even at this late hour, that the Government will wake up from their lethargy and do bare justice to the forsaken class of ex-Government servants.

"HARD HIT"

### Art Silk Industry

Sir,—In these days of acute cloth famine, when everyone is feeling the shortage of clothing for bare requirements, and Government itself is striving to encourage production of more cloth, it appears strange that this very same Government, on the other hand, should restrict the import of Artificial Silk Yarn.

Now it is well known that artificial silk clothes have played a fair part in the clothing of the country. Moreover, our Art Silk Industry which employs thousands of workers is still in its infancy and deserves every impetus and support. It is, therefore, not surprising that these concerns are panicstricken at the prospect of stoppage of imports of artificial silk yarn.

We trust, therefore that our own Indian Government which has the welfare of the people at heart will revise its policy and allow importation of this commodity, which is not produced in this country.

J. B. S.

BOMBAY, July 21.

# BOMBAY CELEBRATIONS FOR AUGUST 15

## GOVT. AND B.P.C.C. CHALK OUT ELABORATE PROGRAMME

BOMBAY, Monday

Elaborate preparations are being made by the Government of Bombay, the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, women's, commercial and other public organisations to celebrate the "Independence Day" on August 15 in a grand manner.

In addition to the holiday on August 15, suggestions are made by some Congressmen to the Bombay Government to observe August 14 and August 16 as public holidays.

The Congress has appealed to the Government to supply to the educational institutions medals for free distribution to students to commemorate the Independence Day as it was done at the time of the Silver Jubilee of the late George V.

Special prayers and services on the day will be arranged by various institution to celebrate the Independence Day.

The new National Flag will be hoisted for the first time on Government and public buildings. The city will be floodlit on a scale hitherto not witnessed. The tramway and railway companies are requested to illliminate their vehicles. The taxi-drivers are also requested to decorate their cars.

A public meeting, procession and flag hoisting on a large scale are planned by the Congress authorities.

At 3 p.m. on August 15 a procession will start from Gowalia Tank maidan and end in a meeting at the Esplanade Maidan. The Prime Minister and other Ministers will attend the meeting.

The president of the B.P.C.C. will unfurl the newly designed flag at Kamgar Maidan.

### WOMEN CONFER

Representatives of 60 women's organisations met today at the Jinnah Hall under the presidentship of Mrs. Mithan Lam, Sheriff of Bombay and discussed various suggestions for celebrating August 15.

The Congress Sevika Dal has chalked out a programme for full one week from 9 to 15 August.

On August 10, "Sevika Day" they will organise rally, parade and entertainment programme.

### "HAPPY AUGURY"

The gaiety and grandeur of the day will also be marked with a "dry day" which, to put it in the words the Excise Minister, Mr. L. M. Patil, "will be a happy augury for our independence".

The B.P.C.C. has made suggestions to the Government to release all political prisoners and to grant Independence bonus to Government servants. The Congress has also appealed to commercial institutions to pay to their employees an "Independence Day" bonus.

## B. P. C. C. Calls For Public Co-operation

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

As the general public are aware, August 15 is the Day which will mark the formal end of foreign domination in India and the dawn of freedom for which we have all laboured and suffered for generations. The Congress Working Committee, considering this as an event of historic and world significance, has directed the Nation to observe the occasion in a fitting and solemn manner. In pursuance of this direction, the B.P.C.C. has called upon the citizens of Bombay to actively co-operate with the Congress as well as with the Government in organising the Celebrations on a grand scale suited to the occasion.

The Sub-Committee appointed by the B.P.C.C. for chalking out a suitable programme has tentatively drawn up a programme, the main features of which are a Central Flag Salutation in the morning and a grand procession ending in a mammoth meeting in the evening. The detailed programme will be duly published in the papers. All are cordially invited to take active part in all the functions of the Day.

The object of our issuing this statement is to appeal to one and all —institutions and individuals—to whole-heartedly co-operate with us in making the Celebrations a grand success. This the Commercial Associations and Public Bodies can do by treating the day as a Day of rejoicing and suspending business to enable their members and employees to take part in the different functions. They can artistically decorate their premises, their neighbourhood and their vehicles with National Flags and buntings and erecting arches and gates, etc.

Illuminations may also form an important item of their decorations. For this purpose of decoration and illumination individual chawl, locality and mohulla committees with suitable programmes not clashing with the official programme can be organised. We appeal to the authorities of all schools and colleges to arrange functions to celebrate the Day. Professors and teachers should explain the significance of the Day narrating the history of the Freedom Struggle.

We have approached Government to supply to all educational authorities medals for free distribution to students at these gatherings. We also appeal to all commercial and public institutions, etc., to pay bonus to their employees in celebration of the Day. All religious bodies should please arrange for special prayers and services on the Day. Individuals and institutions can arrange their own Flag Hoisting Ceremonies in their premises and buildings.

National Flags in different sizes (paper, cloth, woollen and silk) for all purposes are available for sale at Congress House, Bombay No. 4.

### PAKISTAN CELEBRATIONS

KARACHI, July 28 (API.) A three-day programme for celebrating the birth of Pakistan Dominion has been prepared by the Citizen's Committee, formed by the Premier, Mr. Ghulam Hussain Hidayatullah. The Committee has decided to present an address to Mr. Jinnah, Governor-General-designate of Pakistan on the occasion.

### JAIL DELIVERY IN U. P.

LUCKNOW, July 28 (UPI). The United Press of India learns authoritatively that all prisoners in U. P. Jails who have undergone three-fourth of their term of imprisonment will be released on the occasion of the transference of power of August 15.

It may be recalled that there are at present 22,000 prisoners lodged in U. P. jails.

### Chinese Train Strikes Mine

TIENTSIN, July 28 (Reuter). A Chinese Central Government armoured train struck a mine today while rushing reinforcements to Chating, 43 miles east of Tientsin, along the Peiping to Mukden railway, after explosions and reports of Chinese Communist forces in the vicinity.

Nationalist forces engaged the Communists in the area later and, after a two-hour fight, drove them off. Communications and rail traffic in the area were disrupted.

## TETE-A-TETE

### WITHOUT COMMENT

Addressing the Indian delegation in particular Salazar emphasized: "We are attached to the State of India by unbreakable ties not through material interests but because India together with Macao constitutes a milestone of the spirit of the Western world and civilization that we had the glory and the audacity of establishing in those far distant parts—as an outpost of Christianism that made possible Saint Francis Xavier and with him the greatness of the expansion of faith in the East."—Lisbon Report.

* * *

The reception given by Sardar Vallabhbhai Patel, member in charge of the States' Department was attended by 400 guests including the Viceroy, States rulers, their Ministers, etc.

We want a list of the guests, being interested in those Highnesses and Ministers who were conspicuous by their absence.

* * *

Mahatma Gandhi devoted his Sunday evening's address to the Princes, saying that their Highnesses were on their trial.

This is impossible and we are not sure that it is not near, blasphemy, too. It is the Divine Right of Monarchs to be capable of doing no wrong and, therefore, not open to any charge or trial.

* * *

Gandhiji suggested to their Highnesses that they should regard "the people's paramountcy as a privilege to be prized."

What, above the sacred duty of exercising kingly prerogatives?

* * *

The Nizam's Government have repudiated rumours of their desire to invade Berar and have assured that they will "in no case apply violence or force."

Very wise of them. If only they would show similar self-interest commonsense in certain other matters, too.

* * *

Condemning the violent attack on Sir C. P. Ramaswamy Aiyar, Mr. K. T. Bashyam points out that such violence "is a sign of the people's weakness and exaggeration of the personal greatness of the individual aimed at."

We fully agree.

* * *

In addition to Lord Killearn for North-Eastern Pakistan, the names of Sir Francis Mudie and Sir George Cunningham continue to be insisted upon as probable Governors for West Punjab and the N.W.F. Province respectively.

We have no doubt that the League Pathans of the Frontier deserve Sir George Cunningham and obviously Sir Francis Mudie's services must be recognised by further utilisation. But what about Sir Olaf Caroe? Where does he go?

* * *

A British "authority" on Burma, writing in the Conservative "Sunday Times", mourns the assassination of the six ministers and pessimistically asks: "Who is to succeed them?"

Would he suggest a few Britishers from the city and the old Burma Civil Service?

# W. I. A. A. PRESIDENT HECKLED

## Issue Of Staff Strike At Annual General Meeting

BOMBAY, Monday.

Mr. J. J. J. Cursetji, President of the Western India Automobile Association, was heckled and a barrage of questions pertaining to the seven months old strike of the staff were put by some members of the Association at the annual general meeting of the Association, held at the Association Office, Church Gate, this evening.

At the outset Mr. Cursetji, in the course of tre presidential speech, referred to the restrictive measures such as petrol rationing, which were great hardships to motorists. He pointed out that petrol was an essential article and no excuse should come in the way of importing supplies consistent with the requirements of India which had made leeway in the development of the motor transport.

The president also made reference to the strike led by Mr. G. G. Mehta, a life member of the Association, and said the demands of the Union were so "exorbitant" that the finances of the Association would have been paralysed if they were granted. He added that after the strike, repeated appeals were made to the men who were "misguided and led away by utoplan promises." The Committee had no option left except terminating the services of the strikers.

Mr. Jehangir Patell, Secretary of the Association then put before the meeting the report and audited statement of the accounts

Mr. Adi Munshi a member raised a question why the report had made no reference to the striking of the staff

Mr. Abid Ali Jafferbhai asked whether the workers were paid a living wage.

Mr. G. G. Mehta who is also the President of the Staff Union, explained the causes that led to the strike He said that the Union had made a sporting offer for arbitration, which was turned down by the Committee.

Interrupting Mr. R. P. Kapadia remarked that any reference to the strike that occurred on January 2, 1947, could not be incorporated in the report for the year 1946 and therefore Mr. Mehta's criticism was irrelevant.

Mr. Abid Ali:—But the President had referred to the strike in the course of his speech.

Mr. Munshi supported Mr. Abid Ali. After a hot discussion, at the suggestion of a member, a via media was found and it was decided that the report should be first carried and the strike should be discussed later.

Mr. Munshi pointed out that the strike notice was given on December 12 and therefore, it should have been mentioned in the report. Mr. Saad Ali supported Mr. Munshi.

The resolution when put to vote was passed by a majority.

ADJOURNMENT MOVE

Immediately Mr. Munshi got up and moved a resolution for adjournment of the meeting "as a mark of sympathy with the poor victimised staff."

The chairman ruled the resolution "out of order."

Thereupon Mr. Abid Ali moved a resolution requesting the Association to refer the dispute to an arbitrator or to the president of Industrial Court.

Ruling the resolution "out of order", the President said that the Association had already engaged new hands.

Hot words were exchanged between the President and Mr. G. G. Mehta when the latter began explaining the dispute between the management and staff, which culminated in a long drawn strike.

The President: I want to take the sense of the House whether Mr. Mehta should continue the criticism.

The members expressed that the matter should end.

The meeting was then dissolved after a vote of thanks to the President.

## TILAK ANNIVERSARY

The General Secretaries of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee write:—

The 27th Death Anniversary of Lokmanya Bal Gangadhar Tilak will be observed, under the auspices of the Bombay Provincial Congress Committee, on Friday, the 1st Aug. 1947. This year it has got a special significance because it is observed on the eve of the greatest event of India's History namely India's Independence for which Tilak wrought and died. The programme for the Day is as follows:—

PROGRAMME.

7-30 a.m. Starting of a Procession from Congress House which will terminate at Chaupatty after passing through the following route:—

Vithalbhai Patel Road, Lamington Road, New Queen's Road, Sandhurst Bridge to Chaupatty.

8 a.m.: Flag Salutation at Chaupatty.

8-15 a.m.: Garlanding of the Tilak Statue at Chaupatty, by B.P.C.C. and other Associations and Institutions.

6 p.m.: Public Meeting at Chaupatty, weather permitting, otherwise at Jinnah Hall.

## Cochin-Madras Air Service

ERNAKULAM, July 28 (API.) From August, the present air service between Cochin and Madras will be stepped up from five to six times a week and from October 1 next there will be daily service with an additional halt at Coimbatore, according to Mr. N. B. Menon of Tata Lines, who arrived here after making necessary arrangements at Trivandrum.

MADRAS SHARE BAZAR

MADRAS, July 28.

Following are today's quotations on the Madras Stock Exchange market:

SUGARS AND BREWERIES: Deccan 19/8 Do 50 India Sugar 18/8 Mysore Sugar 53/8 Travancore 14/12.

PLANTINGS: Ch. Cochin Malabar 10 Chembra Peaks 9/13 Cottacad 10/6 Devashola 16 Eringfords 11 High Produce XD 21/4 Kalpettas 27/4 Kalsa 13/4 Malankara 54/8 Manalur 4/1 Midland—Pellithanam 10 Pullangodes 1/12 Thirumbadiuve Valkundam 10 Woodland 8.

Textiles: Banglore Wol 275 B and C Ordy 342/8 Balsubramania 122 Cambodia 25 Coimbatore Spg 159 Coimbatore Murugan 235 Do New 131 Coimbatore Pioneer 477/8 C Dhanalaxmi 205 Janardhana 121/8 Kaleeswarar 5850 Kothari Tex 40/8 Lakshmi 24 per cent CD 222 DO New 24 per cent CD 44/8 Mettur 301 Madura 87 Pankaja 243 Malabar 435 Rangavilas 138 Sitaram 3rd 165/8 Trichinopoly 21 Vasantha 317.

MISCELLANEOUS: And Cement 88 Bruntons 8/6 Hind Trust 17/8 St Boll 10/14 Mysore Chem and Fert 14/12 Mayore Chem Mfrs 16/6 Metur Chem CD 12/9 Spencer 11/12.

# SUPERB TEST CENTURY BY LEONARD HUTTON

## England Fare Badly After Fine Start: Mann Bags Four Wickets

SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings) ..... 175
ENGLAND (First Innings) for 7 wkts. ..... 317

LEEDS, July 28, (Reuter): England were 317 for seven wickets in reply to South Africa's first innings of 175 at close of play in the fourth cricket Test today.

A fierce storm, two hours before start of play, completely changed the aspect of the second day in the fourth Test between England and South Africa here today. Instead of a faster pitch of which England seemed likely to bat after a fine week-end, they were caught on a soaked wicket. Luckily for England but unfortunately for South Africa, the sun did not shine with intensity before lunch. Still the ball needed very careful watching and an hour's play before the interval brought England only another 41 runs without loss.

England were then 81 behind the South Africa first innings total of 175.

A great crowd of well over 30,000 watched the play and another 10,000 were unable to gain admission. Spectators went to lunch happy for in the last over their hero Hutton playing on his home ground completed his first Test 50 of the season. Washbrook after being dropped early in the morning by Dyer was 40 at lunch.

Playing great cricket on a soaked pitch which became difficult as it dried out, Len Hutton, 89 not out, and Cyril Washbrook, 75 out, added 141 for the first wicket for England who were 202 for one wicket in reply to South Africa's first innings of 175 in the fourth Test today.

### FINE DISPLAY BY WASHBROOK

Washbrook, while not so certain as Hutton, displayed fine form during his innings which lasted three hours and included 10 fours. Despite a couple of errors, it was good cricket on an increasingly difficult pitch.

The partnership 100—the first century opening stand of the series—was reached in two and a quarter hours. Washbrook completed his 50 shortly afterwards and then became aggressive. At 136 Mann went on with slow left-arm bowling and five runs later clean bowled Washbrook. Hutton delighted the native Yorkshire crowd of nearly 35,000 with his return to form.

The batsmen had some anxious moments as the ball began to play tricks on the drying pitch, particularly with spin bowlers Smith, Mann and Rowan, turning the ball appreciably and kicking up occasionally.

Mann and Rowan were accurate in length and direction and scoring opportunities were rare and even Edrich found few chances for his usual punishing game.

Drizzling rain and poor light made things uncomfortable towards tea interval when Hutton defended superbly.

### LEAD OF 142

Leonard Hutton completed a superb century—his first against South Africa—for England whose score at close of play was 317 for seven wickets, giving them a lead of 142 with three wickets standing.

This was a creditable batting performance on a bowlers wicket which never became "sticky dog" hoped for by the South Africans but still was very difficult for batsmen.

Hutton, though slow, seldom made a false stroke on treacherous turf. Equally confident against four bowlers of varying pace, Hutton's long and patient innings lasted four and a half hours and included eight fours.

The opening partnership of 141 between Hutton and Washbrook was their highest in Test cricket, beating by four runs their previous best against Australia at Adelaide last winter.

Hutton was run out in an unfortunate manner, slipping when he tried to regain the crease after starting for a run.

Edrich was not his usual enterprising self and skied the ball to cover where Melville made a catch after slipping.

Compton edged a leg-break to Mitchell at first slip, Barnett skied the ball to Tuckett at extra cover, Cranston gave cover point an easy catch and Yardley was out to a brilliant catch by Nourse just before close.

In a bowling spell of four hours, broken only by lunch and tea intervals, Rowan's figures were 46 overs, 12 maidens, 89 runs, one wicket.

### TEST SCORE BOARD

**SOUTH AFRICA (First Innings) 175**

**ENGLAND (First Innings)**

| | |
|---|---|
| Hutton, run out | 100 |
| Washbrook, b Mann | 75 |
| Edrich, c Melville, b Mann | 43 |
| Compton, c Mitchell, b Mann | 30 |
| Barnett, c Tuckett, b Rowan | 6 |
| Yardley, c Nourse, b Smith | 36 |
| Cranston, c Melville, b Mann | 3 |
| Evans (not out) | 6 |
| Young (not out) | 0 |
| Extras | 13 |
| Total (for seven wickets) | 317 |

FALL OF WICKETS: one for 141, two for 218, three for 241, four for 253, five for 289, six for 306, seven for 316.

## WAR FRONT AT A GLANCE

(Continued from Page 1)

in the modjokerto sector south-west of Surabaya, and the retreating Dutch were pursued by Republicans.

ADVANCE IN SUMATRA.

In Sumatra, the communique added, the Republicans were advancing towards the important West Coast port of Padang after a clash with a Dutch force with six tanks and three lorries.

An Indonesian army spokesman broadcasting over the Jogjakarta radio, claimed that the Indonesians had just begun resistance and that "underground" movements were growing.

The spokesman declared that it was "questionable whether the Dutch could control even the towns they had occupied."

BR. 'CATALINAS' OVER SUGAR FACTORY?

A report that 'Catalina' flying-boats bearing British markings were seen circling yesterday over the Sedaju sugar factory south of Malang, in South-East Java, was circulated by the Antara, the Republican News Agency, Reuter reported from Singapore.

500 CHINESE PUT UNDER PROTECTIVE CUSTODY.

JOJAKARTA, July 28. (Reuter): Chinese civilians, who fired on Indonesian troops, when Dutch forces attacked Salatiga, in Central Java, last Tuesday, had to be protected from the local population when Indonesian troops repelled the attack here to-day.

Senior officers rounded them up and placed them in a special camp for their own protection at Salatiga, and Indonesian police at Purwodado, 30 miles east of Semarang placed about 500 Chinese in another protection camp.

Eye-witnesses of the fighting at Cheribon, a north Coast port, declared that Chinese agents machine-gunned the Indonesians who suffered heavy losses, at least 500 being killed and wounded, it was added.

NO BRITISH ARMS FOR DUTCH

SINGAPORE, July 28 (Reuter). A Dutch officer at Singapire denied that a "Netherlands Maintenance Group" was forwarding to the East Indies ammunition and surplus equipment from the British Army.

He acknowledged however, forwarding to Java vehicles received from the British Army in India.

DUTCH FREIGHTER TO LEAVE WITHOUT UNLOADING

BRISBANE, July 28 (Reuter). The Dutch freighter "Grootekerk" will leave here early tomorrow with 400 tons of cargo earmarked for Brisbane still in its holds.

The ship, on its way back to Rotterdam, will leave the Brisbane cargo at Singapore.

Waterside workers here offered to unload the cargo and seamen agreed to tow the ship to a Berth. But it was decided that the "Grootegerk" should said without unloading as there was no guarantee that she would be reloaded at Brisbane or towed from the berth in view of the Australian waterfront workers' attitude to the fighting in Indonesia.

SHAHRIR CONFIDENT OF VICTORY

NEW DELHI, July 28.

The determination of the Indonesian Republic to fight to the last for its independence and the confidence that the ultimate victory would be theirs was voiced by Sutan Sahriar, Adviser to the Indonesian President, addressing a public meeting jointly convened by general student organisations in Delhi today.

## Anglo-French Talks At Marseilles

### Preparations For Reception Of Refugees

LONDON, July 28. (Reuter): Watch was being kept at Marseilles to-night for the three British ferry ships—almost 24 hours overdue—bringing 4,500 Jewish illegal immigrants back to France, from where they sailed in the "President Warfield" fourteen days ago. They had been officially expected to anchor last night.

The British destroyer "Cardigan Bay", which had been convoying the returning Jews to-day landed a senior British officer at Marseilles. He began immediate discussions with French officials on preparations for the reception of the refugees now expected to land to-morrow at Port Du Bouc, 30 miles west of Marseilles.

The French National Police were taking measures to stop demonstrations by militant Jewish groups aimed at discouraging the immigrants from Disembarking, an official French source said.

At Famagusta, Cyprus, British authorities were awaiting the arrival of 798 Jews transhipped to-day at Haifa from two Haganah illegal ships, named "Homecoming" and "The Victims" a Reuter' despatch from Cyprus said.

Two ships arrived in Haifa this morning bringing 1,174 illegal immigrants, a Haifa message reported.

Little more than token resistance was encountered when British naval parties boarded the ships or during transhipment.

TERRORIST ATTACK ON REUTER'S OFFICE

JERUSALEM, July 27, (Reuter): Two members of the staff of Reuter's Tel Aviv Office were tonight held up and bound and gagged with their own shirts by three armed men, making the second Jewish terrorist attack on the office in six weeks

The terrorists then ransacked the office. They broke open a locked cupboard and stole a store of stencils. They escaped in a taxi taking with them a duplicator and a typewriter.

The two news agency men were not hurt and teleprinter machines in the office were undamaged.

Other terrorists, it was believed guarded the escape route.

# India Applies Sanctions Against Holland

(Continued from Page 1)

contrast between the patience and spirit of conciliation of the Indonesians on the one hand and the tactics of the Dutch on the other, has been most marked. What is called "Police Action" is a well-organised war with bombing of towns on a large scale.

**The Indonesian Republic has no means of meeting these air attacks, either from the air or from the ground. It is thus a very simple affair to bomb defenceless people and kill them.**

### AGGRESSION WITHOUT ARBITRATION

"Apart from the horror of this sudden attack, vital questions of principle are raised. Can any country be allowed to indulge in aggression of this type and to refuse arbitration? Even if there had been no Linggadjati Agreement with its reference to arbitration, still arbitration must be an essential preliminary before any aggressive action is taken.

**"If any power can act, as it chooses, in such matters, then there is no purpose left for the United Nations. It will have no prestige or authority and is bound to fade away.**

The Government of India are intensely interested in the preservation of peace in the world and in the realisation of freedom by all people who at present lack it. In pursuance of this policy they adhered to the United Nations and associated themselves with the United Nations Charter. They have believed and still believe that without world co-operation it will not be possible to promote peace, freedom or progress in the world. The alternative to this world co-operation is, conflict and war on a vast scale.

The United Nations offered the basis for this co-operation and is at present the only organisation which can possibly achieve it. People all over the world have, therefore, looked towards the United Nations with hope, though sometimes this hope is tempered by misgiving. The old League of Nations failed, because it had no effective sanctions behind it and because it had no machinery for quick decision or action. Profiting by that example the United Nations Organisation has established some machinery for rapid decision, the Security Council, and has aimed at having effective sanctions.

### STORY OF LEAGUE OF NATIONS

The League of Nations failed because it allowed aggression to take place without any attempt to check it. At first there were relatively petty aggressions as at Corfu, then followed major aggressions in Manchuria and at Abyssinia. Some feeble steps were taken in regard to these but they made little difference Spain followed with its so-called non-intervention policy. All these local wars led up to the second world war.

If we are to profit by past errors and mistakes, we must avoid them. Or else we shall have the same cycle of a succession of petty conflicts, leading to a major catastrophe. The United Nations, therefore, as well as all the members of the United Nations, can only remain passive, when any aggression takes place, even at a distance from them, at their peril and at the peril of the world. It is essential, therefore, for us to be vigilant and to nip trouble in the bud, before it becomes too wide-spread to be controlled.

### AVERT COMMON PERIL

The conscience of the world has been deeply stirred by events in Indonesia, for they foreshadow the ending of the world structure which the United Nations have sought to build. The consequences of this are terrible to contemplate. This is not the time for bickering amongst Big or Small Powers but for a joint effort to put an end immediately to this brutal method of gaining political objectives. Aggression and the use of force and violence to settle political problems must be ruled out. If force has to be used, only the United Nations should be permitted to use it for the common good. The alternative to this is a common peril and a common destruction.

### ASIA WILL NOT BACK

"The people of Asia may not today be strong enough to resist successfully foreign aggression. But they are not very weak either and they have means and resources at their disposal to combat aggression. It can be said with certainty that no such aggression will succeed in the long run. In the short run it may well lead to great misery.

### U.N.O. MUST MOVE

"It is essential, therefore, for hostilities in Indonesia to end immediately and for the 'status quo' previous to the aggression to be established. Any change brought about by the aggression of a country over another must not be recognised. It is necessary for the United Nations to take heed of this challenge to its Charter and to world peace and move with speed to meet it."

### OTHER EFFORTS

Pt. Nehru said that so far as he knew, some efforts were also made by other countries to check the Netherland's Government and the Dutch people from taking military action in Indonesia.

**"I do not know the details of that, but I believe the U.K., the U.S. and Australia were considerably interested and efforts were made before the outbreak of hostilities and immediately after, but none of them have so far succeeded.**

### SHAHRIAR'S VISIT TO DELHI

'You know that we have at the present moment a very eminent and august personality here in Delhi, Dr. Shahriar, ex-Prime Minister of the Indonesian Republic and at present the official representative of the President of the Republic. So he is here not only in a non-official capacity but officially representing the Republic. He brought to me letters from President Soekarno and Prime Minister Amir Sjahrifuddin. He has been of help to us in understanding the position in Indonesia, although the main outlines were clear enough. We have, naturally, assured him of our fullest sympathy both as a Government and as a people. Sympathy was inevitable, but, quite apart from the merits of the case—and the merits are considerable also—the real question for any Government or people to consider is this larger question of military action and aggression taking place by any nation against another without reference to any international organisation or to arbitration, because once you admit that, then there is no check left.

"Who is to judge the merits? The nation that attacks? Obviously that is not good enough but it is only the nation that attacks that becomes the judge in such cases. Therefore, this raises a very vital international issue connected with world peace."

### TRIBUTE TO PATNAIK

Pt. Nehru paid a tribute to "the very gallant Indian airman who brought Dr. Shahriar from Indonesia to Delhi—(Mr. Patnaik). He has been known to us for a number of years not only for his great efficiency in flying but also for his adventurous and daring spirit. I believe that he is not an exception among our pilots and airmen. There are many amongst them who have that efficiency and that daring and it is good for India that we should have such young men.

### TWO OBJECTIVES

Asked whether the question of severance of diplomatic relations had been considered Pt. Nehru said, "No, because the immediate issue before us first of all, how to stop hostilities. Secondly,—and it is allied to it—how to take the matter to the United Nations organisation. Other steps might follow. The severance of diplomatic relations may be a fine gesture but what we want at the present moment is to achieve something and not merely make a gesture."

The Government of India said Pt. Nehru had been thinking of moving the UNO right from the first day but thought that the proper way, and the more profitable way, to do so was in conjunction with other powers, notably the U.K. and the U.S.A. "We immediately put ourselves in communication with them with that purpose in view. We have also been in touch with Australia with regard to this matter and during the last few days, numerous communications have passed between us. Till now we have arrived at a stage when, apart from formal and informal approaches we have made to various countries, we propose within a few hours, if nothing happens, to make a formal approach to the United Nations."

Question: What exactly do you mean when you say "if nothing happens"?

Pt. Nehru: Obviously, some step is taken to stop hostilities, we think afresh.

### REPLY FROM U.K. & U.S.A.

Question: Could you say that the response you got from the U.K. and U.S.A. was sympathetic?

Ans. Certainly.

Amplifying his statement about India's decision to make a formal approach to the United Nations if nothing happens, Pt. Nehru said, "Such steps are taken after due intimation to other Governments.

"One functions, as far as possible, in co-operation with other Governments and, therefore, we have to give intimation to other Governments whom we wished to join in such a step and some time has to be given for that. Therefore, we propose to take this step tomorrow morning."

### REFERENCE TO U.N.O.

**"So far as we are concerned," Pt. Nehru added, "We have decided to make this formal reference to the United Nations organisation."**

Pt. Nehru announced Government's decision to terminate almost immediately, may be tomorrow, the Dutch Air Services flying over India. "You might have heard that about three or four months ago a Civil Air Agreements was arrived at between the Netherland's Government and the Government of India. As a matter of fact, that agreement has not been given effect to yet. But a temporary agreement was entered into soon after the war ended in 1945. It is under that temporary agreement that Dutch Government-owned aircraft fly across India.

We are going to put an end to that temporary agreement of 1945. The other agreement has not started going yet and before it starts we will be informed about it and then we shall consider the question."

### HARBOUR FACILITIES

Asked whether the Government of India would consider stopping harbour facilities for Dutch ships, Pt. Nehru said: "The question has not arisen before us. We are prepared to consider that but it has not arisen before us."

Asked whether Government proposed to take up this question with Ceylon, Pt. Nehru said: "We can certainly inform the Ceylonese Government and express the hope that they will also help in this. As a matter of fact I am not quite clear how far the authority of the Ceylonese Government at the present moment extends Probably the Colonial Office in London will have a big say in the matter."

Question: Do you think that this step against Dutch air traffic will have any real effect on what is going on in Indonesia?

Pt. Nehru: "Not a real effect in the military sense, because obviously the action that has taken place there was carefully planned and prepared for months ahead. But it is something which does come in the way of their communications with their homeland and in that sense it interferes. I am sure air traffic did take big guns and things like that. It might have taken, possibly, military personnel, that is, officers."

### SCRUTINY DIFFICULT

**Question: Would a similar ban be imposed on other air services passing through India if they carry any kind of supplies to the Dutch Government for its hostilities?**

**Ans: A ban can be imposed, certainly, but it is not very easy to check it, unless there is very great scrutiny of each plane.**

### WHAT ABOUT PAKISTAN

Question: Are you acting in consultation with the Governor-General designate of Pakistan?

Pt. Nehru: We have kept the representatives of prospective Government of Pakistan in touch with all developments and have consulted them wherever it was necessary.

**"Of course, generally speaking, they are in complete sympathy with our approach. They are not functioning as a Government and in some matters it is rather difficult to deal with them as a Government.**

Nethertheless, we approached them and we have no doubt that they will agree with any action that we might take.

Question: Will the Pakistan Government also apply the same sanctions?

Ans: We have been in touch with the Pakistan auhthorities on this issue. I have no doubt that they will agree.

### STOP HOSTILITIES FIRST

Reverting to the communications between the Government of India and the U.K. and U.S.A. Pt. Nehru said that they agreed that it would be desirable to stop hostilities as soon as possible and that they would do their best towards that end.

Question: In other words, you have the full co-operation of these Governments?

Ans: It is a little difficult to say but there was general agreement, I believe, that hostilities could be stopped. In what manner exactly they were envisaging to do it it is difficult for me to say. I think it is correct to say that this Dutch military action in Indonesia has shocked not only the so-called Liberal elements in other countries but even others, who normally might not have much sympathy for Colonial people.

Asked whether the Government of India had been in touch with the Dutch Government representative here, Pt. Nehru pointed out that the Dutch representative had left some weeks ago and a new Ambassador was expected. So there were no senior men representing the Dutch Government all this time, but they were kept informed of our views and possible activities. Government would certainly inform the Dutch Ambassador when he arrived here of the steps we had taken.

### NO USE IN WAITING

Asked whether the matter would be referred to the Security Council straightaway or the UNO General Assembly which would meet in September, Pt. Nehru said:

**"There is no point in waiting. The whole object of reference is that there should be an immediate meeting of the Security Council, may be within four or five days or a week of the reference. "The Security Council is supposed to be permanent session."**

### TAKING MATTERS TO U.N.O.

**Both from the Indonesian point of view as well as from the larger world point of view, the only effective step at the present moment was to raise the matter before the UNO. We proposed to that.**

### NO DIRECT MILITARY AID

Question: Have you considered the question of sending direct military aid to Indonesia?

Ans: No. And we do not propose to consider that.

Question: Do the Government of India propose to accord 'de jure' recognition to the Indonesian Republic?

Ans: I have stated that we gave 'de facto' recognition. Not only we but some other countries have also done so because that represented the actual state of affairs at the time. We did so in consultation with the Indonesian Republic. You must remember that there is a certain limit to action being taken unless one is prepared to go to war. Normally, a country does not rush into war because it feels strongly about a question.

Going to war is a very serious matter. Going to war, apart from being a serious matter, puts an end to all the other steps like arbitration. UNO and other methods. People talk very loosely, therefore, of our sending military help, etc., to Indonesia. It would make in the military sense not the slightest difference to anybody unless it was on a very big scale, which is very difficult matter.

**"We are not at war with the Dutch Government and do not propose to be at war with the Dutch Government or with any other nation and the fact that we might accord 'de jure' recognition to the Indonesian Republic will have no meaning or relation to facts.**

"We followed the Linggadjati Agreement when we gave 'de facto' recognition. The Indonesians themselves under that agreement had acknowledged a certain 'de jure' sovereignty of the Queen of the Netherlands. We could hardly go beyond what the Indonesians themselves have done. What the future holds I do not know. But it would serve no purpose at all except a vague flourishing in the air for us to say that we recognise 'de jure' the Indonesian Republic.

### MEDICAL AID

Question: Will Government consider the question of sending medical help in view of the urgent request made by the Indonesian Government?

Ans: That, certainly, is a matter which can be considered but it is not an easy matter to organise these things at the present moment. We have given some thought to it and in the state of affairs prevailing in Java at the present moment, it is not quite clear where to send the medical help and how to use it. One has to find out but it is a thing which we are considering and if we do not succeed or the UNO does not succeed in putting an end to hostilities very soon, undoubtedly further steps will be taken to give them medical help, etc.

### NO SUPPLY OF ARMS

**Asked whether India would supply arms to Indonesia, Pt. Nehru said: "For any government to give arms to another Government is tantamount to declaring war or to be on the eve of war with that Government. We do not propose to declare war for various reasons because we do not think that is going to help either the Indonesians or ourselves or anybody."**

Question: Would Government take steps to see that private Dutch purchasing agencies or the Dutch Trade Commissioner in Bombay do not purchase goods in the Indian Market which they can use against the Indonesians?

Ans: We will enquire how far they are purchasing goods here.

### LATE AUNG SAN

Earlier Pt. Nehru made a moving reference to the assassination of Gen. Aung San. "It is not our business, of course, to interfere in the internal politics of any other country," said Pt. Nehru, "but things happen sometimes which transcend the boundaries of internal politics and in which other countries must of necessity take interest, especially a country like India in relation to Burma."

Recalling that he met Gen. Aung San a dozen years ago when the latter was President of the Students' Union in Rangoon and subsequently at the Ramgarh Congress, Pt. Nehru said: "It is really a tremendous tragedy that a person from whom not only Burma but all of us hoped so much should have been suddenly done to death. Most countries that have involved in national struggle for freedom are apt to become rather narrow-minded. Gen. Aung San, however, succeeded in rising above that narrow-mindedness and had considerable vision. Apart from this, the manner of his murder, that is, the use of these purely gangster methods is an abomination and everyone must condemn it."

# Off My Chest

D. F. Karaka

I once mentioned in the column the 4-Freedoms to which this city appeared to have been dedicated:

One: Freedom from Horse-Racing.
Two: Freedom from alcohol
Three: Freedom from communal harmony
Four: Freedom from anything that gives pleasure.

To that I was all ready to add a Fifth freedom:

Freedom from Beefstake.

The recent statesmanlike utterance of the Mahatma negatives the possibility of such a fifth freedom.

"Hinduism", Gandhiji rightly said, prohibited cow slaughter for Hindus, not for the world..... India is the land not only of Hindus, but also of Muslims, Sikhs, Parsis, Christians, Jews and all who claimed to be of India and were loyal to the Union."

Those were the most heartening words I have heard from the Mahatma in a long while.

*

Mahatma Gandhi went on to say:

"If they could prohibit cow slaughter in India on religious grounds, why could not the Pakistan Government prohibit, say, idol worship in Pakistan on similar grounds? He was not a temple-goer, but if he was prohibited from going to a temple in Pakistan he would make it a point to go there, even at the risk of losing his head. Just as Shariat could not be imposed on non-Muslims, Hindu law could not be imposed on non-Hindus."

All this is in the spirit of the Gandhi of 1921—a Gandhi which we had missed for some years recently.

The come-back to the broad Indian viewpoint is refreshing and encouraging for many of us.

*

To switch over to another subject: With reference to my column on the Kirkee Gymkhana Meeting I now hear that Mr. Morarjee Desai sent "an inspector" to inquire into what happened at that meeting. Good show, Mr. Home Member.

## Government House News

BOMBAY, Monday.

The Governor of Bombay and Lady Colville, attended by their Personal Staff, returned to Bombay from Ganeshkhind.

Sir Ivon Taunton dined at Government House.

R

For profiteering in and non-display of price-list of ready-made tea, Motiram Jagannath Joshi, Tea Shop-keeper of Bombay was convicted and sentenced to pay a fine of Rs. 200 or to undergo two months' simple imprisonment in default

For profiteering in match boxes, Appa Ganpat was convicted and sentenced to undergo six weeks' simple imprisonment.

4618

# Union Executive To Be On British Model

## Consembly Rejects League Members' Amendments

### PRESIDENT EMPOWERED TO ISSUE ORDINANCES UNDER SPECIAL CIRCUMSTANCES

**NEW DELHI, July 28, (A.P.I.): The Constituent Assembly today, decided that the Executive of the Indian Union shall be selected on the British Parliamentary model.**

### *Prime Ministerial Appointment*

The Prime Minister will be the Leader of the majority party appointed by the President and the Council of Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister.

After a debate in which a number of Muslim League members pleaded in favour of an irremoveable Executive on the American model, the House passed the following clause incorporating an amendment which Sir Gopalaswami Ayyangar moved.

"There shall be a Council of Ministers with the Prime Minister at the head, to aid and advise the President in the exercise of his functions. The Prime Minister shall be appointed by the President and the other Ministers shall be appointed by the President on the advice of the Prime Minister. The Council shall be collectively responsible to the House of the people".

Two amendments one by Mr. Pocker Sahib which in his absence was moved by Mr. Essack Sait, seeking to have the Council of Ministers elected by the National Assembly on the basis of proportional representation by single transferable vote and the second by Haji Syed Karimuddin seeking to make the Executive non-parliamentary were defeated. Mr. Karimuddin's amendment also said the Prime Minister shall be elected by the whole House by single transferable vote while the other Minister shall be elected on single transferable vote.

No vote was taken on Pandit Thakurdas Bhargava's amendment as it was substantially the same as Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar's amendment.

Mr. Tajmul Hussain, Mr. H. V. Kamath, Mr. Hossain Imam and Mr. Mehbood Ali Baig participated in the debate.

#### NEHRU WINDS UP DEBATE

Winding up the debate, Pandit Jawaharlal Nehru said he would accept only Sir Gopalswami Ayyangar's amendment. Nothing would be more conducive to creating a feeble Ministry than the suggestion that it should be formed on the basis of proportional representation. The suggestion that the Executive should be non-Parliamentary type raised a fundamental question. The entire report of the Union Constitution Committee envisaged a Government of the British Parliamentary type while Mr. Karimuddin's amendment proposed a form of Government on the American model.

#### SPECIAL AGREEMENTS

Earlier, the House adopted without debate Sir Alladi Krishnaswami Ayyar's addition to Clause 8 providing for special agreements between the Centre and States with a view to enable the Centre to exercise extra-territorial jurisdiction.

#### ADVOCATE GENERAL.

The House adopted Clause Eleven (Advocate-General of the Federation) with an amendment moved by Sir Alladi Krishnaswamy Ayyar. The amendment among other things provides that the Advocate-General shall hold office during the pleasure of the President and that in the performance of his duties he shall have right of audience in all courts situated in the territories of the Federation.

Clause Tweve, which provides that all executive action of the Federal Government shall be expressed to be taken in the name of the President, was adopted without any amendment.

Clause Thirteen (Constitution of the Federal Parliament) was adopted with an amendment moved by Mr. K. Santhanam, deleting the words "National Assembly". The amended clause reads "The Legislative power of the Federation shall be vested in the Parliament of the Federation which shall consist of the President and two Houses, the Council of State and the House of the People'.

Mr. Santhanam said that "National Assembly" was certainly a very attractive expression but we had already used the word parliament. It would lead to a lot of confusion especially in translation, if we adopted both names.

#### SCRAP THE UPPER HOUSE.

Mr. Mohd Tahir moved an amendment seeking to eliminate the Upper House. The British, said Mr. Tahir, were departing from India but judging from the discussion, it seemed that their spirit was still prevalent. The new constitution must give proof of independence of mind on the part of the House and should not contain any of the unpleasant features of the British constitution.

#### PERPETUATE "CONGRESS".

Mr. R. K. Sidhwa desired that the name "Congress" must find a place in the constitution "so as to perpetuate this memorable name under which we have fought for 65 years in our country's history."

Prof. Shibbanlal Saksena also disapproved of the provision for two chambers.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad opposed Mr. Tahir's motion. A popular House, said Mr. Ahmad, was known for its vitality and vigour but a second chamber introduced an element of second thought. In any case, a second chamber was an absolute necessity from the point of view of entry of the States into the Federation.

#### GOPALASWAMY'S REPLY.

Replying to the debate, Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said that the need for a second chamber had been felt practically all over the world wherever there were federations of any importance. "We shall take care that with regard to any important matter, particularly a matter relating to Finance, if there is conflict between the House of the People and the Council of State, it is the view of the House of the People that will prevail, so that what we really achieve by the existence of a second chamber is an instrument by which we delay action which might be hastily conceived. We also give an opportunity, perhaps, to people who may not be in the fray but may be willing to participate in debates with an amount of learning and importance which we do not ordinarily associate with a House of the people. On the whole, the balance of considerations is in favour of having such a chamber, taking care to see that it does not prove a clog either on legislation or administration".

Clause Fourteen, relating to the composition and method of election of the Federal Legislature, was held over. A very large number of amendments had been sent in, said Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar, and these raised several points of importance both to the provinces and to the Indian States. "A good deal of lobby discussion is going on with reference to these amendments. It seems quite possible that as a result of that discussion, we may be able to put before the House something which will be acceptable to all sides of the House".

#### MONEY BILLS.

The House agreed to Clause Fifteen with an amendment moved by Mr. K. Santhanam. The amendment makes money bills non-returnable by the President while in respect of other bills the period is reduced from six months to six weeks. A period of six months, said Mr. Shantanam, was considered too long by many members As regards money bills, they were matters of urgency and when the Lower House passed them, they should be taken as final. Even the Upper House was not considered competent to change money bills and there was no reason why power to return such bills should be vested in the President.

The clause as amended reads: "There should be the usual provisions for the summoning, prorogation and dissolution of Parliament, for regulating the relations between the two Houses, the mode of voting, privileges of members, disqualification for membership, parliamentary procedure, including procedure in financial matters. In particular, money bills must originate in the Lower House. The Upper House should have power to suggest amendments in money bills; the Lower House would consider them and thereafter whether they accept the amendment or not, the bill as amended (where the amendments are accepted) or in its original form (where the amendments are not accepted) shall be presented to the President for assent and, upon his assent, shall become law. If there is any difference of opinion as to whether a bill is a money bill or not, the decision of the Speaker of the House of the people should be final. Except in the case of money bills, both the Houses should have equal powers of legislation and deadlocks should be resolved by joint meetings of the two Houses. Bills, other than money bills, presented to the President for assent may be returned by him to the Federal Legislature for reconsideration, but no such return shall be made later than six weeks after the passing of the bills by the assembly".

#### TIME LIMIT.

Mr. Ananthasayanam Ayyangar suggested that even with respect to money bills, some provision should be made for reconsideration but the time limit could be reduced to ten days. Such a provision might be necessary for correcting any technical flaw.

Mr. Ayyangar also urged that there should be provision for federal administration or legislation in cases where two units applied for such legislation which might be common to both of them and for other units of the federation to apply that legislation to themselves if they should think of adopting such legislation.

Sir Gopalaswamy Ayyangar said that this would be kept in view when the final text was drafted.

#### POWERS TO MAKE ORDINANCE.

The Assembly passed the clause giving the Union President powers to make ordinances under special circumstances when the Parliament was not in session.

No amendment was moved except one by Mr. Sibbanlal Saxena which sought deletion of the whole clause. Mr. Pataskar who had given notice of an amendment to provide that the Federal Parliament shall meet within six months after promulgation of the Ordinance did not move it, observing that the final draft of the constitution might take note of this point.

#### SAXENA'S FEARS.

Mr. Sibbanlal Saxena said the clause would give the President overriding powers over the National Assembly and judging from past experience, he was afraid these powers might be abused. He could visualise extraordinary circumstances when such powers would be necessary but he was afraid that such powers, once given, might be used for every small little thing.

Mr. Anatasayanam Ayyangar pointed out that the President would promulgate ordinances normally only on the advice of his ministers who would be responsible to Parliament. If the ministers erred, the Parliament could when it met dismiss them. No statutory provision was necessary, he pointed out, to summon the Legislature within six months after the Ordinance was promulgated. Normally the legislature would meet within six or nine months after it had adjourned.

Mr. Naziruddin Ahmad and Mr. H. Kamath also participated in the debate.

#### SUPREME COURT.

Sir N. Gopalaswamy Ayyangar then moved the clause relating to the Supreme Court. A number of amendments were also moved but discussion on the clause was held over.

Earlier the House also held over the Language Clause.

The House adjourned till tomorrow.

## NEW NATIONAL FLAGS.

To celebrate the glorious day of India's deliverance from Foreign Rule in a fitting manner, the Hindustan Fabrics, Gudiyatam are manufacturing the New National Flags printed on silk.

The saffron and green bands on either side of the white band is printed in brilliant colours and the Asoka Chakra is printed in blue in the central white band.

The fabric used for these flags are of high quality Indian silk and entirely woven on handlooms. Specially selected dyestuffs fast to rain and sun are used. The printing is done by photographic screens. Mr. K. R. V. Pathy, Proprietor of the Hindustan Fabrics is the first in India to start silk printing with screens made by the latest photographic process.

To make these flags available to the public before the 15th of August, 1947, the art, screen and block printing sections of the Hindustan Fabrics are working to maximum capacity to turn out the flags in sufficient numbers for supply throughout India.

The flags are available in various handy sizes suitable for pinning on caps and dresses, for flying on cycles and all types of motor vehicles and for hoisting on buildings. Being made of silk it will fly majestically in brilliant colours and is best suited for floodlighting. Inspite of the costly material, dyes and technique involved, the prices have been kept low to enable the public to make use of the flags extensively in celebrating the memorable day of India's Independence.

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## *Portuguese Ties With India Unbreakable*

### *Salazer Addresses Delegation On Unity Of Empire*

LISBON, July 28 (A.P.A.): "The principles of racial equality, of independence, of moral and material development of the colonial people that have been preached and proclaimed by many—are undoubtedly executed by us Protuguese"—Dr. Antonio de Oliveira Salazar, said in an address to 200 representatives from all the eight colonies of Portugal, in Africa, India, Asia and the Pacific.

The native delegations called on the Premier before returning to their homelands after having taken part in the pilgrimage to Rome to attend the canonization of the Portuguese Martyr St. John de Britto.

In his address, Salazar stressed that the unity of the Portuguese Empire was based on common morale and civilization as much as mutual material interests.

Addressing the Indian delegation in particular Salazar emphasized: 'We are attached to the State of India by unbreakable ties not through material interests but because India together with Macao constitutes a milestone of the spirit of the Western world and civilization that we had the glory and the audacity of establishing in those far distant parts—as an outpost of Christianism that made possible Saint Francis Xavier and with him the greatness of the expansion of faith in the East."

## HINDU DEPUTATION TO WAIT ON JINNAH

### Will Urge Him To Visit North And East Bengal

CALCUTTA, July 28, (API): A decision that a deputation be sent to meet Mr. Jinnah with a view to persuade him to visit North and East Bengal before August 15 and ensure the safety of Hindus living in those areas of Eastern Pakistan was taken in a resolution adopted by a public meeting held last evening under the presidency of Sir Jadunath Sarkar.

The meeting urged the Government of the Indian Union and West Bengal to enter into a treaty with the Pakistan Government with a view to implementing the declaration of the Partition Council that the rights of minorities in the respective dominions would be safeguarded.

It also proposed that a joint propaganda board should be set up by the Union and West Bengal Governments in consultation with the Pakistan Government for preaching goodwill in rural areas to neutralise the effects of communalism.

## Gandhiji On Jinnah's Assurance

CALCUTTA, July 27, (U. P. I): "Hindus of the poorer section whose adverse condition will force them to quit Pakistan will certainly be provided with living space in the Indian Union, but they will have to work for bread", writes Mahatma Gandhi to his former Secretary, Sri Krishnadas, says a report received from Chandpur.

Gandhiji adds: "Jinnah Saheb has given the assurance that the non-Muslims in Pakistan will enjoy equal citizenship rights with the Muslims. We have now to wait and watch how this is actually carried out in practice"

Gandhiji has reiterated in this letter his resolve to pay another visit to Noakhali, and said that he would leave Delhi soon.

## MURDEROUS ASSAULT ON CHOWDHURY'S WIDOW

CALCUTTA July 27. (U.P.I.): According to a report received here Mrs. Prativarani Roy Choudhury, widow of Mr. Satischandra Roy Choudhury, who was murdered on October 1 last in Noakhali along with 23 members of his family, was the victim of a murderous assault while she was travelling in the train from Noakhali on July 22.

The miscreant entered her compartment robbed her of her ornaments and inflicting stabbing wounds threw her out from the running train. She was removed to the hospital in a precarious condition.

Further details received at Calcutta reveal that after Mrs. Roy Chowdhury was thrown out of train a Muslim passer-by noticed her lying unconscious and took her to his house with the assistance of some Hindu neighbours.

When the train reached the Laksam Junction Mrs. Roy Chowdhury's adult son who was travelling in another compartment informed the railway authorities. A railway engine with some police was sent to the scene of occurrence and the lady was brought to Comilla where she is lying in hospital in a precarious condition.

Some arrests are reported to have been made in this connection.

## SERVANTS REFUSE TO WASH HARIJAN'S PLATE

CUTTACK, July 26, (A.P.I.): The students residing in a hostel attached to the Ravenshaw College are washing their own dinner plates for the last five days, following the dismissal of mess servants who refused to wash the plates of a Harijan student of the hostel.

The Harijan student joined the institution on the abolition of the system of separate hostels for members of his community as, in the opinion of the Government, it tended to widen the gulf between caste Hindus and Harijans.

When the servants refused to wash his plates, the Hostel Superintendent took disciplinary action against them with the full concurrence of the students. The latter are determined to carry on with the washing till they get servants for the mess who will not make distinctions between the plates of Harijans and others.

## *CONFERENCE OF INDIA LEAGUE IN LONDON*

LONDON, July 28 (Reuter). 'Mr. V. K. Krishna Menon, Pandit Nehru's personal Envoy in Europe and Secretary of the India League, is convening an important conference of the League in London on August 6 when a report will be made of the events leading to the present developments in India.

The Central Indian Committee of the India League is also holding a meeting on India's independence in London on August 15 when Mr. Krishna Menon will be the main speaker.

There is still no official confirmtion or rumours that Mr. Menon would be appointed High Commissioner for India in London. An announcement of such an appointment will probably not be made until August 10.

## *Auchinleck Not To Visit South India Military Stations*

NEW DELHI, July 28 (API.) It is officially announced that Field Marshal Sir Claude Auchinleck, C-in-C in India does not intend to visit military stations in South India during August as reported in certain section of the Press. There is also no truth in the report that the C-in-C will stay with H. E. Lieut-General Sir Archibald Nye, Governor of Madras.

## "LET MAHATMA MEDIATE"

### Asoka Mehta On Proposed Govt. Employees Token Strike

**BOMBAY, July 28, (A.P.I.): A suggestion that the proposed token strike of the Federation of the Bombay Government Staff, scheduled to take place on August 6, would be abandoned if Mahatma Gandhi agreed to mediate in the matter was made today by Mr. Ashok Mehta, President of the Federation.**

Mr. Mehta, in a statement, refers to Mahatma Gandhi's observations at the prayer meeting on July 26 when Mahatma Gandhi is reported to have said that the proposed token strike was a "meaningless adventure". Mr. Mehta says that he is pained at these observations and that Mahatma Gandhi has been misinformed, particularly with reference to the remarks that in Bombay" the Government has already put into practice the recommendations of the Pay Commission".

"For months past my Federation" says Mr. Mehta, "has been seeking recognition from the Government and urging them for the setting up of Whitley Councils. These facilities will help the Government employees to co-operate with the Ministers in improving the administration. The opportunity has been denied to us".

## *FIRST MAN TO SWIM NORTH CHANNEL*

**PORT PATRICK, (Scotland), July 28, (Reuter): The North Channel, the 25 miles stretch between the northern Ireland and the Scottish Coasts, has been conquered by man.**

**Fourteen and quarter hours after entering water at Donaghadee (County Down) Tom Blower, 33-year old Nottingham Swimmer, reached the Scottish Coast about 6 miles north of Port Patrick at 1-30 p.m. this afternoon, the first person ever to have swum the English and the North Channels.**

## COAL DEPOSITS IN MADRAS DISCOVERED

CUDDALORE, July 27 (API.) As a result of the Geological survey around Neyveli in South Arcot District carried on by Mr. G. V. D. Upadhayaya, Deputy Engineer, Geological Survey of India, large quantities of lignite coal is found, to be deposited in this area.

So far the survey reveals that the deposit extends to an area of about 20 square miles. The thickness of the beam ranges from 23 feet to 50 feet. The yield is expected to be 150 tons per day.

## Independence Week In Gwalior

(From Our Correspondent.)
GWALIOR, (By Mail.)

The Head Office of the Gwalior State Congress has directed all its branch committees to observe Independence Week from August 9 to 15. Programme released for this week consists of mass enrolment of members, organization of volunteers corps, Prabhat Pheries, flag hoisting and public meetings.

## *Freedom House Award For Marshall*

NEW YORK, July 27, (Reuter): Mr. George C. Marshall, United States Secretary of State has been declared the winner of the 1947 Freedom House Award for "projecting a plan for European reconstruction" which "inspired in the peoples of Europe their first sense of hope that our civilisation could survive."

## *Seven Airmen To Map Unknown Canada*

OTTAWA, (Reuter.)

Guided by weak Far North radio stations that sometimes "black-out", with compasses that refuse to work and maps that are virtually blank, seven R.C.A.F. men were to take off from Ottawa's Rockcliffe airport this week in a specially-equipped Lancaster to make aerial maps of 700,000 square miles of unknown Canadian territory.

The Lancaster is the first of eight aircraft ordered for the photographic squadrons of the R.C.A.F. Equipped with a battery of cameras, it will fly over country that provides "everything in the book" in the way of navigational and flying hazards.

Compasses will be almost worthless, since the North Magnetic Pole is located on the western edge of the area to be mapped and compass needles "go haywire" in that area. Navigation is further hindered because of the almost continual daylight which provides what the flyers call a "twilight zone"—too light to see the stars, and with the sun below the horizon.

Existing maps are virtually useless since they are practically blank. Coastlines are thought to be shown fairly accurately. Most rivers and some lakes are charted, though many are outlined in those dotted lines that denote uncertainty. Based at Churchill, the plane will make runs north to south, 16 miles apart, to make its mapping trips. On each trip it will photograph about 31,000 square miles.

Eventually 22 planes and 250 men will be employed in this, the largest project of its kind since the R.C.A.F. began mapping Canada in 1924.

## Moscow Advises Its Officials: "Learn English"

MOSCOW, (Reuter)

Soviet naval officers are being encouraged to learn foreign languages —especially English.

"Red Fleet" reports that regular English language evenings are being held in the Sevastopol Officers club and are attracting large audience. The sailors make short speeches, and read stories and poetry in English," it stated.

"The valuable initiative of the Sevastopol officers deserves all encouragement. It is hardly necessary to mention the importance of studying foreign languages. Even the best translation cannot replace the original. Many of the books which a navy officer should know have not so far been translated into Russian.

"Every naval officer should find time to study foreign languages or to perfect his knowledge of them."

# NIZAM WILL NEVER GET BERAR

## C. P. Minister's Assurance To People: Asks Muslims To Be Loyal To Indian Union

AKOLA, July 28 (API). "Though I cannot foretell the probable result of the negotiations between the Nizam's Government and the Government of India on the question of the retrocession of Berar, I can confidently assure the people of Berar that under no circumstances Berar will be handed over to the Nizam and if the worst happens it will be a 'status quo' agreement for a few more years to come" said Mr. D. P. Mishra, Minister for Information, C. P. Government, while addressing a crowded public meeting held here last night.

#### PEOPLE NOT BOUND BY TREATY

Reviewing the legal position of Berar vis-a-vis the Nizam, Mr. Mishra said that whatever might be the treaties between the British Government and the Nizam, the people of Berar were not the parties to those treaties and hence they were not bound now to honour them. Further, he expressed that there should be no panic amongst the Berar public regarding the occupation of Berar by the Nizam, because it had been now expressly stated by the Nizam's Government that the rumours about the forcible possession of Berar with military aid were baseless. Mr. Mishra assured the people that military attack on Berar or Goonda nuisance would be met by the Provincial Government.

#### DISLOYALTY WILL BE DEALT SEVERELY

Explaining the reason for the sudden transfer of a number of Muslim officials from Berar to other parts of the Province, Mr. Mishra stated that this step was taken in the best interest of the people of Berar. He advised the Muslim minorities of C. P. and Berar that they must henceforth remain loyal to the Indian Union and the Provincial Government will protect all their legitimate rights. And disloyal act, he said, would be severely dealt with.

## *Hyderabad And Negotiating Committee*

NEW DELHI, July 28, (U. P. I.): Information gathered from quarters in close touch with the Hyderabad delegation indicates, that Hyderabad does not propose to participate in the Negotiations Committee appointed by the Viceroy.

Two reasons that have been advanced for this decision, are that Hyderabad is not interested in the problem of accession which is the first matter to be negotiated and that Hyderabad will negotiate its stand-still agreement separately from the States which have joined the Constituent Assembly and whose agreements are bound to be different.

## Scheme For United States Of Baroda

(From Our Correspondent.)
AHMEDABAD, July 27.

It is reliably learnt that the Geekwar has submitted to Sardar Patel a scheme of United States of Baroda, British Gujarat and others states of Gujarat. Sardar Patel, Maharaja Pratapsingh, Sir B. L. Mitter and Darbar Gopaldas Desai and others are seriously considering this scheme.

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# Share Bazar Rules Steady But Kohinoors Decline

## COTTON PRICES IMPROVE ON INCREASED SUPPORT

### Bullion Market Firm On Speculative Activity

BOMBAY, July 28.

The Share Bazar was quiet with scattered selling. It appears that buying zeal is now disappearing as immediately there is nothing in the situation to push up prices. Some traders believe that the dividends on Steel Shares will be progressively lowered in future and naturally this will have effect in the long-run on the price structure.

In the meantime the market looks like fluctuating within trading range providing opportunities on either side.

Tata Steel Dfd. Shares opened today at Rs. 2140 and declined at Rs. 2125 on scattered selling. Ordinary shares opened to day at Rs 416 and declined at Rs. 413 Bombay Dyeing Shares opened today at Rs 1172 and came down at Rs. 1155

Today the market was influenced by rumours that the dividend on Kohinoors will be lower and that the question of raising cloth prices will be delayed. Towards the close there was scattered covering and Tata Steel Dfds. were quoted at Rs. 2136 and Ordinary Shares were steady at Rs. 414. Bombay Dyeings recovered at Rs. 1160 while Kohinoors were lowered at Rs. 646. Simplex Shares were done at Rs. 356 and Swadeshi shares were placed at Rs. 653. Associated Cements changed hands at Rs. 176. Central Bank Shares were quoted at Rs. 100 and Scindia Shares were placed at Rs. 33/8. The market was barely steady with absence of important buying support.

MILL SHARES

Bombay Dyeing 1155 Kohinoor 644 Swadeshi 653 Nagpur 334 Simplex 359 New Great 411 Gokak 345 Indore 636/4 Century 982/8 Colaba 255 I Bleaching 163 Swan 365 Finlay 316 Morarji 586/4 Edward 725 Meyer 229/8 Apalla 4/8/6 I. U. Ordinary 16/12/6 I. U. Dfd. 3/3/3 Madhusudan 290 Podar 342/8 Katau 317/8.

STEEL SHARES

Tata Steel Ord. 414 Tata Steel Defd. 2136/4 Second 166.

CEMENT

Associated Merger 176.

INDUSTRIES

Burma 516/4 Bellapur 276 Shivrajpur 41/8 Scindia 33/12 Construction 212 Tata Chemical 15/4 Tata Oil 72 Indian Iron 36/6 Bengal Steel 29/7.

ELECTRIC SHARES

Tram Ord. 114 Tata Hydro 180 Andhra 1632/8 Power 1747/8.

MILLS (CASH)

Elphinstone 91/8 Phoenix 1225 India Manufacturing 4000 Kooria 290 Dawn 1545 David 155 New City 235 Minerva 211/14 Bradbury 618/12 Bharucha (Dfd.) 8 Bharat 52/8 Mysore 261/8 Madhavji 19 Model 202/8 Laxmi 1655 Vishnu 636/4 Western 3600 Standard 505 Sholapur 6125 Sassoon Cotton 18/8 Hindustan 4125 Tata 83/4 Ahmedabad Advance 447/8 Sassoon Silk 75/8 New Union 20/4 Shrinivas 400 Raja Bahadur 116/4 Berar 260 Victoria 425 Kohinoor Cpn. 71.

ELECTRIC SHARES (CASH)

Ahmedabad 159/6 (New) 121/14 Surat 243/12 New Prem 172/8 Karachi 162/8 Ajmer 12/14 Amalgamated 20/4 Nagpur 56/8 Poona 205 Bombay Suburban 165/10 Bombay Suburban (New) Prem. 90.

BANK SHARES

Reserve X.D. 117/8 Imperial 2225 P. P. 657/8 Central X. R. 100 Coupon 23 India 238/8 Union 11/4 Baroda 170 Habib 169/8 Dena Bank 60 United Commercial 80/8 Jaipur 61 Hindustan Com. 48 Mysore 390 Exchange (Ord.) 48 Eastern 105.

INSURANCE

Oriental 5600 Empire 755 New India 80/12 Jupiter 31/4 Vulcan 16 Indian Merchantile 56/8 Universal Fire 18 British India General 23 Neptune 13/6 New Great 27 All-India General 32

RAILWAYS

C. P. 108/8 Mymensing 113 Guaranteed 113 Pachora 101

MISCELLANEOUS

Alcock 692/8 Steamer 577/8 Burma New 168/12 Burma Petrol 3/13/6 Mackenzie 165 Port Canning 82/8 Kemp 480 Zandu Pharmacy 202/8 Indian Investment Trust 105/8 Wimco 287/8 Dharamsey Chemical 35 Mukund Iron 12/2 Dena Trust 20 Alembic 310 Supreme India 180 Jamwire 110 Bombay Uganda 80 Bombay Motor Cycle 37 India Cement 35 Walchand Nagar Industries 325 United Motor 65 A.C.C 56 Bombay Safe Deposit 835

PREFERENCE SHARES

Tata Steel (1st Pref.) 215 Tram 50 Andhra Valley 1405 Tata Power 1461/4 Hydro 141/4 Bombay Steamer 340 Nagpur 697/8 Swadeshi 146/4 Vishnu 825 Laxmi 307/8 New Great 268/12 Poddar 115 Shrinivas 101 Elphinstone 126/4 Bradbury 542/8 Surat Elec. 211/4 Premier Construction (1st Pref.) 127 (Second Pref.) 125 Amalgamated 156/4 Habib 72 Tata Chemical 115 Walchand Nagar Industries 250 Jupiter 18 Supreme 120 Meyer 125 Mackenzie First 127/8 Mackenzie Second 125 Ahd. Advance 150 Mysore Mill 51 Standard 100.

DEBENTURES.

Andhra 1952 (4) 103/8 B. Steamer 1959 (/8) 106/12, I. Hume Pipe (6) 111, I. Hume Pipe (5/8) 105, Tata Power 1951 102/8, Walchandnagar (6) 117, Walchandnagar (4/8) 106, Tata Chemical (4) 104, Acme Mfg. (6) 107, Cooper Eng. (6) 107.

OUTSIDE SHARES

Indian Copper 3/10 B.I.C. 9/12 Burma Corporation 4/12 New Victoria 5/12 New Victoria Preference 7 Raja 37 Phalton 110 Gold Mohor 370 Kaiser-i-Hind 400 Sajjan 290 Oam-n-shahi 315 Ajamshahi 265 Air Services 15/8 Air India 195 Birla Motor 8/11 Marshal 7/4 I. Steam 16

RECORD OF ACTUAL TRANSACTIONS IN SHARES.

BOMBAY, July 28.

MILLS.

Apollo 4/8 4/8/6 4/8 4/8/6
Bharat 53 52 52/8
B. Dyeing 1172/8 62/8 65 50 58/12 52/8 62/8 55
C. India 337 38 33 34
Elphinstone (Ord.) 91 91/8
Finlay 317 14 15 14 16
Gokak 346 42 45 44 45
I. U. (Defd.) 3/2/6 3/3/6 3/3 3/3/3
I. U. (Ord.) 16/14 16/12 16/14 16/13/6
Indore 635 32/8 36/4
Kohinoor 656 42 47 43 45 44
Dawn 1545
Madhusudan 280
Model 202/8
Morarji 587/8 82/8 86/4
New Great 412 10 11
New Union 20/12 20/4
Podar 345 40 42/8
Simplex 366 56 58/8 57 60 59
Swadeshi 665 67 59 60 52 55 53 55 53
Tata Mills 83 83/8 83/4
Vishnu 637/8 36/4
C. P. Rly. 109 8/8

BANKS.

Baroda 170
Central 100 100/8 100 100/4 100
Habib 169/8
Imperial (Old) 2227/8 35 20 30 25
Imperial (New) 560 57/8
India 239 38/8
Reserve 119 17/8 (Ex. Div.)
U. Commercial 80 80/8

ELECTRIC.

Ahmedabad 158/12 59/6
Andhra Valley 1632/8
B. Tram (Ord.) 122 13 14
Hydro 180
Karachi 162/8
Power 1750 47/8

INSURANCE.

Jupiter 31 31/4
New India 80/12 81 80/8 80/12 80/8 80/12

STEAMER.

B. Steam 577/8
Scindia 33/4 33/13 33/6 33/12 33/8 33/12

STEEL.

B. Steel 29/10 29/12 29/4 29/6
I. Iron 36/8 36/10 36/2 36/6
Tata (Defd.) 2140 45 35 45 27/8 40 30 35 25 40 32/8 40 36/4
Tata (Ord.) 415 16/8 15/8 16/8 14 14/8 13/8 15 13/8 14 11/8 14
Tata (Ist Pref.) 215
Tata (IInd Pref.) 166/4 66

MISCELLANEOUS.

Alcock 685 87/8 80 92/8 90 92/8
A. C. C. (Old) 176 77 76
A. C. C) (New) 55/8 56/12 56
Belapur 279 76 79 76
B. B. (Old) 515 18/12 16/4 17/8 16/4
B. B. (New) 170 68/12
B. B. Petrol 3/14 3/13/9
I. Bleaching 163
Dharamshey 35
P. Construction 210 12 11 12
Shivrajpur 41/8
Tata Chemical 15 15/4
Tata Oil 72
Wimco 285 87/8 85/10 87/8

SPECIAL

Central Coupon 22 23
Central Bank (New) 101
Ahmedabad Elec. (New) 121/4 20/10 21.14

INDIAN STOCK EXCHANGE

Bombay, July 28.

Tata Ordinary 414 Tata Deferred 2136/4 Indian Iron 36/6 Steel Corpn. of Bengal 29/7 Bombay Dyeing 1153 Central India 333/12 Gokak 345 Kohinoor 643/12 Simplex 359 Swadesh 653/2 Tata Power 1747/8 Associated Cement 176 Belapur 276/4 Bombay Burma (Old) 516/4 Scindia 33/12 Central Bank 100 New India 80/10 Tata 2nd Pref. 166/4.

## U. S. COTTON TO MEET KEENER COMPETITION IN WORLD MARKETS

After establishing new seasonal high levels on an active buying movement started by the unexpected week end announcement that the C. C. C. was marketing for 40,000 bales for shipment to Japan, prices tumbled sharply on technical considerations and reports that the Geneva Trade Conference had turned down the United States type of agricultural export subsidy. In connection with C. C. C. purchases for Japan predictions were heard in Memphis that the agency would buy as much as 350,000 bales between now and October with additional 200,000 between October and March. Activity in private export trade has increased recently with reports that Holland has purchased 25,000 bales for fourth quarter shipment. Meanwhile U. S. cotton is expected to meet keener competition in world markets in the coming season as a result of depletion of dollar exchange and cheaper prices for foreign growths. Traders attention is veering more to the forthcoming private production estimates scheduled for publication within the next fortnight. These reports are expected to have considerable effect on the near term price trend. Some quarters have recently predicted that 1947 October futures will reach the 40 cents a pound predicted on a continued tight supply situation in spot until new crop movement becomes general.

# GOLD AND SILVER

BOMBAY, July 28.

The Bullion Market was fairly firm today on active short covering and moderate buying. At the rise there was some realising and a portion of the improvement was lost. There was increased activity and the undertone was good.

Forward Silver opened at Rs. 174/8 and advanced at Rs. 175 under active buying but thereafter reacted at Rs. 174/8 on moderate realising. Ready Silver was quoted at a discount of annas two at Rs. 174/6.

Forward Gold opened at Rs. 109/14 and advanced at Rs. 110/6 but quieted at Rs. 110/1. Ready Gold was quoted at Rs. 110/5 while Sovereigns were placed at Rs. 73/8.

The market remained firm and final quotations were as under:—

| | Rs. as. p. |
|---|---|
| Ready Silver | 175 10 0 |
| Forward Silver | 175 10 0 |
| Ready Gold | 110 12 0 |
| Forward Gold | 110 8 0 |

# BOMBAY COTTON

BOMBAY, July 28.

The local cotton market was quietly steady with scattered selling. The market is inclined to await Delhi developments.

The market opened today at Rs 441/8 for September delivery and declined at Rs. 439/8. There was restricted business of routine character.

Thereafter there was scattered short covering and September contract rallied at Rs. 440/8.

The market after touching Rs. 439/4 steadied and closed at 4-30 p.m. as under:—

I.C.C. September ..... 440 4 0

HIGH & LOW COTTON PRICES

BOMBAY, July 26.

| | Highest | Lowest | Closing |
|---|---|---|---|
| Sept. | 440-1/4 | 437-1/2 | 439-1/8 |

INDIAN COTTON PARITY

Indian Cotton September contract is 1766 cent points below New York October at Exchange rate 331.

# PRODUCE MARKET

BOMBAY, July 28.

The produce market was quiet today with slightly increased selling on reports that exports from Nizam states will be resumed shortly.

Groundnuts Khandesh quality ready Bazar terms were quoted at Rs. 186 per candy while Bold and Coromandals were placed at Rs. 176, New Crop November-December Khandesh quality was quoted at Rs. 31/8 and Bold were placed at Rs. 31/2. Groundnut Oil Ready Rs. 22, August Rs. 21 and September Rs. 21/3.

Castorseeds September opened at Rs 158/4 and declined at Rs. 157/4 while May opened at Rs. 141/8 and declined at Rs. 140/10. Ready quotation was Rs. 34/12 and Cawnpore Bold were quoted at Rs 32/10. Castorseed Oil first pressing was quoted at Rs. 23/8 and commercial quality stood at Rs. 20. Linseed ready was quoted at Rs. 31/8. July-August at Rs. 31/7 and September-October at Rs. 31/2. Linseed Oil was quoted at Rs. 19/10.

# MONEY MARKET

BOMBAY, July 28.

B. C. Rates T. T. D. D. 1/5 15/16 Ready.

B C Rates I T D D 1/5 29/32 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Selling T T. D. D. 1/5 31/32 Ready.

London Banks Selling T T D D 1/5 15/16 up to 6 Months.

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/32 to 9th Months.

London Banks Buying T T 1/6 1/16 10th 12th Months.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/16 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 3/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying D D 1/6 1/8 7th 9th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 1/8 to 4th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 5/32 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 60 and 90 d/st 1/6 3/16 7th and 9th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 5/32 to 4th months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 3/16 5th and 6th Months.

London Banks Buying 120 d/st 1/6 7/32 7th and 9th Months.

NEW YORK & MONTREAL RATES

B. C Rate T. T. Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Selling T T D D Rs. 332 1/4

Banks Buying T. T. Rs. 330

Banks Buying D. D N Y. Rs 329

Montreal Rs 328 3/4 under L/C.

Banks Buying D D N Y Rs 328 3/4

Montreal Rs 328 1/2 not under L/C

Paris Banks Selling T. T. Fcs. 3550

Paris Banks Buying I I Fcs 3650

Amsterdam Banks Selling T. T D D Fl. 79.

Java Banks Selling T. T. D. D. —

Hongkong Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 84

Singapore Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 157.

Burma Banks Selling T. T. D. D. Rs. 100 1/2

New York/London Cross Rate $4.02 11/16 to 4.02 13/16.

London Discts. 3 Months 17/32 p.c.

London Discts 6 Months 9/16-5/8 p.c.

Reserve Bank Rate 3 p.c. Bank of England Rate 2 p.c.

Money:—Call 1/4 p.c, 3 Months 1/2 p.c, 6 Months 3/4 p.c, 12 Months 1 1/4 p.c.

Tone:—Easy.

## FOOD GRAINS PRICES SOAR HIGHER IN HAPUR

### Unsocial Element Active

HAPUR, July 26.

FOOD GRAINS.

Food grain prices are soaring higher and higher and nobody seems to know where this whirling up of prices will stop. The Central Government have more than once indicated that they would not raise food grain prices any further but price control is a big farce now and appears to be utterly meaningless. The recent rise in princes is undoubtedly due to the scarcity feeling regarding food supplies, but unfortunately the profiteer and black marketeer in food grains—perhaps the most unsocial element in society is active too. It is becoming more and apparent that the food distress in the Eastern districts of the U. P. is partly due to the large scale smuggling of food grains to other provinces. Prices of food grains even coarse in the districts of Gorakhpur, Ballia and Deoria are fantastically high and as food grain movements within the province are free, opportunists are taking advantage of this position and despatching grains to those districts; most of which is being smuggled out.

During the last 2 or 3 weeks peas price at Hapur has shot up to an unexpected level. Yesterday peas khatties were quoted at 15/14, whereas in April last the price quoted was 9/2 only. It is most reliably learnt that persons have manoeuvered to load peas from near about stations even at additional expense. Similarly Arhar price has shot up to 15/4 whereas in April last it was quoted at 10. This can be accounted for the fact that Arhar is soon to go to the deficit provinces of Madras and Bombay. Here the stockholders saw the big opportunity.

REGULATION OF EXPORTS.

What appears almost certain is that prices will continue to rise if the profiteer and the black marketeer is given a long rope. Exports outside the province whether legal or illegal should either be stopped forthwith or strictly regulated. Private exports should on no acuount be allowed and if the U. P. is to export pulses to Madras or Bombay such exports should be on Government to Government account at a price which should be fair both to the stockist and none too oppressive to the unfortunate deficit areas. The profiteer should on no account be allowed to exploit the situation.

GUR AND SHAKKAR.

What is true of food grains is also true of Gur. Gur prices have shot up within the last fortnight. Gur is now quoted at 19/8. This rise is accounted for the fact that there are prospects of early issue of export permits to the stock holders. No sooner such export permits are made available Gur price may go up to 22 or 24 per maund. Gur price movements have also an interesting history. The control rate of Gur is 13/5 only. In the season it was even lower. In the begining so long as despatches to the defict areas were very slow prices did not move much and there were persistent demands from the stock holders that thee Government should arrange to get of their stocks as early as possible. But as soon as stocks began to move and it was discovered that prices in deficit areas were comparatively much higher, the stock-holders changed their tactics. They refused to co-operate aid delayed the loading of Gur to such areas in the hope that the U. P. may also follow certain other provinces which decontrolled Gur prices and movements. But it did not happen. Never the less the U. P. Government assurance that since certain deficit areas have failed to lift their quotas of Gur, the Government might allow stock-holders to despatch Gur to such areas on their own account gave the stock-holders a much needed stimulant. There was again strong temptation to sit tight and exploit the distressed conditions in deficit areas. Billiti cut Gur was negotiated at 22 per maund a few weeks ago.

It is true that the authorities are now trying to secure Gur for despatch to deficit areas under import permits at controlled rates, but there seems to have been an understanding between the authorities and the stock-holders that no sooner such Gur is tendered, the authorities would be glad to issue export permits. This assurance has lured the profiteers to offer higher and higher prices of Gur. The peasant producer of Gur continues to watch the situation helplessly.

HAPUR MARKET.

HAPUR, July 26.

Silver Forward 171/13, Highest 172/10, Lowest 171/5, Gold Forward 108/8, Touched 109, Very steady reacting slightly later on profit covering liquidations. Bardana Asuj 81/8, DW January 88/12, Very Quit Sarson 25/12, Taraseed 23, Oil 65, Oilcake 7/12, Arhar 15/2, Peas 15/12, Wheat 22, Gram 16, Barley 14, Gur 19/8, Food Grains Pulsees Gur and Oilseed exteremely steady.

CALICUT MARKET.

CALICUT, July 28.

Coiryarn Beypore 170/180, Qllandy 200/210, Fibre Garbled 155, Ungarbled 150, Cocoanuts Raw 140, Dry 222/8, Cocoanut Oil 595, Copra Office 395, Dilpasand 412/8, Madrasnottam 475, Pepper Wynaad 570, Country 562/8, Dry Ginger Chernad 300, Ernad 280, Coffee Robusta 90, Timber Pali 50/55, Gunglewood 29/30, Vellapine 40/45, Benteak 47/8/52/8, Teak 70/90, Mango Planks 3/3/8, Teak 12/15, Rosewood 12/17/8.

KUTCH HUNDI.

BHUJ, July 28.

Hundi two eight one to two eight two. Silver 172, Gold 109.

## RAW COTTON SITUATION

### Cotton Traders Await Decision Of Textile Control

The Patel Cotton Co. Ltd. have issued the following weekly report:—

In the New York Cotton Market prices continued to advance steadily under the influence of Government decision to commence purchases of raw cotton for Japan, and President Truman's message to Congress stressing inflationary tendencies. The strength of outside markets and reports that producers were asking high prices for early ginned cotton gave added strength to the market. In the latter part of the week prices reacted snarply on heavy liquidation induced by reports that the Geneva Trade Conference was opposed to agricultural export subsidies and the State Department announcement that Poland had dropped from the U. S. aid programme. Indifferent trade demand and favourable crop news accelerated the downward trend prices losing over the week about a dollar and a half per bale.

PARITY PRICE

The cotton parity price which determines the average loan price for the 1947-48 cotton crop will be only a few points above the June figure of 28.52 cents according to estimates of the Agricultural Department Officers. The Department will shortly publish the new loan programme, which will enable farmers to get Government loan of 92-1/2 per cent of parity figures on their new crop. The parity figure applies to Middling 15/16" cotton whereas the loan programme for long continues to be on 7/8" cotton.

The Export Import Bank has agreed to loan 19 million dollars to the Anglo-American Zone of Germany to finance purchases of American cotton. It is also reported that France, for financing cotton purchases, will also try to borrow from the International Bank.

The Polish Mission, now in Egypt, under the leadership of M. Pietraski has been able to persuade 15 exporters to supply cotton to Poland. Poland in return is expected to supply large quantities of goods including paper, coal, wood, jute and hoop iron. There are also reports that the Swiss Government has also approached the Egyptian Government with a view to importing Egyptian cotton in exchange for watches, machinery and pharmaceutical products.

EGYPTIAN STATISTICS

The Government of Egypt has furnished the following cotton statistics as on 25th June 1947:—

| | 1946-47 (Figures in | 1945-46 Cantars) |
|---|---|---|
| Carry over stocks on 31st August .. | 7.823.788 | 8,237,708 |
| Crop Final official estimate .. | 6.065,736 | 5,220.975 |
| Supply on September 1 .. | 13.889.524 | 13,458.683 |
| | 1946-47 | 1945-46 |
| Total Exports | 5.751.721 | 3,067,079 |
| Total consumption in Egypt | 857,572 | 869.379 |
| Total distribution | 6,609.293 | 3,936,458 |
| Total supply | 7,280,231 | 9,522.225 |
| | 13.889,524 | 13,458.683 |

During the week under review, the Bombay futures market witnessed a sharp decline. After the last week's close at Rs. 451-1/4, I.C.C. September continued to drift on Monday. On Tuesday, however, prices broke under the weight of tired bull liquidation recording a low level of Rs. 438-1/4. There is a belief prevailing in trade circles that neither trading in new crop may be permitted, nor prices of cloth be increased in near future, as the Central Government is pre-occupied with momentous political divisions. However, a decision on textile control is expected to be reached by the Centre on 28th inst., when the consultation with Provincial Ministers is reported to have been scheduled. Yet another factor contributing to the easier tendency is the reported split in a bull group, some of whom have changed their positions.

Total tenders to date against the July contract number 20,300 B/s. Tenders against the 4F Contract in Karachi are reported to be 3.950 bales. The difference between July and September Jarila Contracts narrowed down to Rs. 4 to 4 1/2 from Rs. 16 at one time. The parity between 4F and Jarila also narrowed down to Rs. 16 1/2 on 21st July from Rs. 28 on the 14th July. It has again widened to Rs. 32 1/2.

The ready market was less concerned with export enquiry though mill demand showed continued interest. Premia was fairly well maintained though there has been a tendency for exporters to offer cotton which they had stocked in anticipation of sales to China and the Continent, which did not materialise.

CHEQUES DELIVERED: Cheques delivered through the Bombay Bankers' Clearing House during the week ending the 25/7/1947 were as under:—

Number of Cheques: 172805.

Amount of Cheques: Rs. 44,25,64,-676/13/2.

# Sikhs Won't Go To UNO

## But Will Fight If Their Religious Centres Were Threatened

LONDON, July 27. (A.P.I.):

Sikhs won't approach U.N.O. if their just claims regarding Punjab boundary demarkation are disregarded, stated Sardar Gangasingh, Sikh spokesman to I.P.A.

He and Sardar Meherban Singh Dhupia are here for a month's stay to put the Shiromani Akali Dal's case before the British.

Sardar Ganga Singh claimed that his organisation was fully representative of all Sikhs and the three Sikh delegates in the Consembly as also the fourth delegate who was a Congressman but also supported them.

Before leaving India they saw Sardar Patel and could count on Congress benevolent neutrality. Sikhs were also supoorted by Punjabi Hindus.

RAVI FRONT A FAIR COMPROMISE

They considered their demand for frontier along river Ravi was a fair compromise. Even so East Punjab would not have proportionate 44 per cent of the Provinces wealth and resources, but Sikhs were willing to accept it as a minimum, as their main holy places would be saved.

Sikhs would welcome a peaceful settlement but if their religious centres were threatened they would fight. Muslim Leaguers were talking of rivers of blood that would flow if League demands were not granted but threats would not frighten Sikhs away from the struggle for their nation's existence.

Regarding the delegations programme here, Sardar Ganga Singh stated they were seeing Tory front bencher Butler tomorrow, and Cabinet ministers later this week. They hope to address M.P.'s of all parties, also to see Army chiefs like the former Commander-in-Chief Birdwood, also Archbishop of Canterbury regarding Sikh shrines. Next Wednesday they would address a private meeting of Sikhs here in the London Gurudwara and a public meeting in Kingsway Hall on Thursday.

# Indian Import Restrictions Hit Ceylon

COLOMBO, July 27, (Reuter): Consequent on the tightening up of Indian import restrictions since August 1, it is learned that one lakh of rupees worth of arecanuts have been detained by India's customs authorities at Danushkody and Bombay and another lakh of rupees worth of scrap iron at Tuticorin.

Indian merchants, who have been consigning these articles from Ceylon unaware of the imposition of the restrictions, are at present endeavouring to influence the Indian Mercantile Chamber in Ceylon to take up the matter with the Government of India through the Indian Trade Commissioner in Ceylon, Mr. R. K. Tandon.

Other Indian merchants, who had earlier contracted to export to India surplus grains from Ceylon, are also hit by the restrictions and are making representations to the Indian Trade Commissioner for Indian import sanctions.

## 'BRITISH ARM MONARCHO-FASCISTS'

### Pamphlets In Teheran

TEHERAN, July 27, (Reuter): Pamphlets headlined "Monarcho fascist Greece dangers" and "British arm monarcho fascist bandits" bearing the imprint "printed by the press department of the Ministry of Foreign Affairs, Belgrade", are being widely distributed here.

A semi-official Teheran journal declared on its front page: "Persia will not tolerate such propaganda in her territory".


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Motilal Tapuriah — M. H. Hassum Premji

General Manager: S. I. THAKUR

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Regional Manager: O. H. Ghorawala

Fort Office Phone Nos. 26547 & 47178


MUTT AND JEFF—Maybe It's Because Jeff Is The Women's Favorite In The Strip — By BUD FISHER

JEFF, WHAT CHA WEARING THAT SIGN FOR?
SO PEOPLE WILL KNOW WHO I AM!
I AM JEFF
WHY DO YOU WANT THEM TO KNOW?
BECAUSE, I DON'T WANT PEOPLE TO THINK I'M SOMEBODY ELSE!
I AM JEFF
YOU SEE, YOU AND I ARE ALWAYS TOGETHER--MUTT AND JEFF!
NOW SOME PEOPLE MIGHT THINK THAT I'M MUTT!-
I AM JEFF
I WOULDN'T WANT THEM TO THINK THAT!
I AM JEFF

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## PUBLIC NOTICES

**CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT,**
Bombay Castle, 14th July, 1947.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES (TEMPORARY POWERS) ACT, 1946

No. 564/VII.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with the Government of India, Department of Industries and Supplies Notification No. 73/I-TA/46 dated 28th December, 1946, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, as continued in force by sub-section (2) of section 17 of the said Act, as follows, namely:—

After sub-clause (ii) of clause 6 of the said Order, the following sub-clause shall be inserted namely:—

"(iii) No licence granted under sub-clause (i) shall be transferable without the previous sanction of the licensing authority."

By order of the
Governor of Bombay,
A. L. DIAS.
Joint Secretary to Government.

4626

**G.I.P. RAILWAY**

RE-OPENING OF STATIONS FOR GOODS TRAFFIC

WITH EFFECT from October 1st, 1947, MALAVLI station on the Bombay Division will be RE-OPENED for goods traffic of all descriptions including live stock, horses, large animals such as camels, elephants, etc., both in local and through booking.

4554)

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION, BENGAL.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED from non-Muslim candidates to fill the post of Principal, Sanskrit College, Calcutta in the Bengal Senior Educational Service, Persons holding substantive appointments or appointments on probation against substantive vacancies in the Education Department, Government of Bengal are eligible to apply. Pay Rs. 300-1,000 with a special pay of Rs. 75/- per month. The initial pay of a direct recruit will be according to his age. Qualifications—A candidate must possess a First Class Master's degree in Sanskrit of an Indian University or an equivalent degree of a European University with high honours in Sanskrit and have knowledge of modern methods of research. Preference will be given to a candidate who has been trained both in the indigenous and Western methods of Sanskrit Scholarship must produce evidence of having been a successful teacher of Sanskrit and of possessing administrative ability of a high order. Full details and application form may be obtained from the office of the Public Service Commission, Bengal, Anderson House, Alipore, Calcutta, personally or on sending an addressed envelope with a nine pies stamp affixed. Candidates who are unable to obtain copies of the prescribed form may apply on any printed or typed form a sample of which was published in the Calcutta Gazette of the 21st November, 1946, provided that the form used is of the size and shows exactly the wording and spacing of the sample form that the words of the sample are not reproduced in handwriting and that the blanks are filled in the candidates' own handwriting. They must not be addressed to the Secy. by name and should reach him not later than the 25th August, 1947. CANDIDATES WHO HAVE APPLIED IN RESPONSE TO THE PREVIOUS ADVERTISEMENT NEED NOT APPLY AGAIN. THEIR APPLICATIONS WILL BE DULY CONSIDERED.

4633

**PUBLIC SERVICE COMMISSION BOMBAY-SIND.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the temporary post of Deputy Food Controller (Storage), Bombay. Government servants are eligible, if permitted by the Heads of their Departments to apply. PAY.—Rs. 600-50-1,000 PLUS cost of living allowance admissible under rules. The selected candidate will be given a G.T.S. car or suitable conveyance allowance if personal car is maintained. QUALIFICATIONS.—Honours degree in Arts, Science or Commerce. Knowledge of foodgrains is essential. Educational qualifications may be relaxed in case of persons with exceptional practical experience. Candidates must have (i) wide administrative and executive experience, (ii) ability to control staff of over 850 persons besides large labour, (iii) initiative and well-balanced judgment to take quick and independent decisions on problems relating to storage and storage accommodation, cleaning, milling, polishing, processing, etc., of foodgrains. Applications stating age, caste, domicile, qualifications and experience should reach the Secretary, Bombay-Sind Public Service Commission P.W.D. Secretariat, Churchgate Street, Bombay, before 4-8-1947. CANVASSING IN ANY FORM WILL DISQUALIFY THE CANDIDATE CONCERNED.

(4629)

**AGENTS WANTED**

**Wanted Agents to secure Silk and** Woollen Cloth order Terms Liberal and Free. Apply Western Textiles. Ludhiana. 6396

**BUSINESS OPPORTUNITY**

**Export quota holders for Burma** for Aluminiumware, Enamelware, Linseed Oil Soap etc. please contact M/S B. C. Shah & Co. Shijapura, Baroda. (6621)

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT,**
Bombay Castle, 22nd July, 1947.

ESSENTIAL SUPPLIES (TEMPORARY POWERS) ACT, 1946

ORDER

No. 564/VII—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 3 of the Essential Supplies (Temporary Powers) Act, 1946 (XXIV of 1946), read with the Government of India, Department of Industries and Supplies, Notification No. 73/1-TA/46, dated 28th December, 1946, the Government of Bombay is pleased to amend the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, as follows, namely:—

In the said Order:—

1. For clause 4, the following clause shall be substituted, namely:—

"4(a) Licence under this order shall be granted to the following five classes of dealers only, namely:—

(i) "A class dealer" meaning a dealer who buys cloth from a manufacturer in mill-packed bales or cases and sells it or stores it for sale in such bales or cases; he shall obtain a licence in Form II.

(ii) "B Class dealer" meaning a dealer who buys cloth from a person other than a manufacturer in packed bales and sells it or stores it for sale either in packed bales or split bales; he shall obtain a licence in Form III.

(iii) "C Class dealer" meaning a dealer other than a hawker who does retail business and sells or stores cloth for sale to persons other than licensees; he shall obtain a licence in Form IV.

(iv) "D Class dealer" meaning one who carries on business in cloth as an agent; he shall obtain a licence in Form V.

(v) "F Class dealer" meaning a dealer not included in classes A to D; he shall obtain a licence in Form VII.

(b) a dealer may at one and the same time belong to one or more of the above five classes if the licensing authority so permits."

2. In sub-clause (a) of clause 9, the words "and in the case of a hawker the area," shall be deleted.

3. In clause 10, the words "or area, as the case may be", at both the places where they occur shall be deleted.

4. In clause 11, the letter, words and figures "E Class licence..... 10" shall be deleted.

5. In clause 13, for the words and figures "eight annas in the case of a licence in Form VI and one rupee in other cases" the words "one rupee" shall be substituted..

6. In clause 14, the letter, words and figures "E class licence..... 5" shall be deleted.

7. Sub-clause (2) of clause 18 shall be deleted.

8. In clause 19, the words "other than a hawker" shall be deleted.

9. For clause 25 the following shall be substituted:—

"Every licensee shall display his licence prominently at his place of business."

10. In condition 2 of "Important Conditions" in Forms II, III, IV, V and VII the words "or area, as the case may be" wherever they occur, shall be deleted.

11. In conditions 4 and 7 of "Important Conditions" appended to Form II, the words "other than a hawker" shall be deleted.

12. In conditions 4 and 7 of "Important Conditions" appended to Form III the words "other than a hawker" shall be deleted.

13. In conditions 5 and 8 of "Important Conditions" appended to Form IV, the words "other than a hawker" shall be deleted.

14. In conditions 4 and 7 of "Important Conditions" appended to Form V, the words "other than a hawker" shall be deleted.

15. Form VI with the heading "Government of Bombay" shall be deleted.

16. In conditions 4 and 7 of "Important Conditions" appended to Form VII, the words "other than a hawker" shall be deleted.

By Order of the
Governor of Bombay,
A. L. DIAS
Joint Secretary to Government.

4627

**THE M.S.M.S.I. RAILWAYS JOINT SERVICE COMMISSION, MADRAS.**

TEMPORARY SUPERVISORS.

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for 20 temporary posts (8 non-Brahmins, 3 Brahmins, 3 Scheduled Castes 2 Muslims, 2 Anglo-Indians, and 2 Christians or Sikhs or Parsis) of Supervisors for work on Bridge Reconstruction Works and Construction of Buildings, etc., in the Post-War Scheme on the M. &. S. M. Railway. Age 18 to 24 years as on 1-8-1947. The upper age limit is 27 years for all Scheduled Castes and, in the case of experienced men of any community, the age limit may be relaxed up to 30 years. Candidates should be Upper Subordinates or L.C.Es. of the Engineering College, Guindy, or Lower Subordinates with adequate experience. Pay according to qualifications and experience in one of the four grades—(a) Rs. 125/-; (b) Rs. 110/-, (c) Rs. 100/- and (d) Rs. 76-3-91 plus Dearness Allowance as admissible. Central Pay Commission scales of pay will apply to all the candidates on receipt of sanction.

2. Application forms can be had by POST from the Secretary, M. & S. M.S. I. Railways Joint Service Commission, 53, Gangadhareswarar Koil Street, Vepery, Madras 7. When writing for application forms, candidates should enclose an Indian Postal Order for Rupee One, endorsed as payable to the Paymaster & Cashier, M. & S. M. Railway, and a sufficiently stamped and self-addressed envelope. Completed application forms should be posted to the Secretary so as to reach him on or before 15-8-1947. 4635

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**NOTICE**

SEALED TENDERS are invited for the supply to the Madras Government of new Chassis with bus bodies, fitted with petrol or diesel oil engine and having seating capacity for 24 to 36 passengers. Delivery should be in Madras. The tenders should give (1) detailed specifications, (2) particulars of cost separately for chassis, body, freight, insurance and customs duty, and (3) information as to the number of vehicles that could be supplied before 31-10-47 and thereafter. The tenders should be sent so as to reach the undersigned on or before the 10th August, 1947.

TRANSPORT COMMISSIONER,
Government of Madras.
Chepauk, Madras.

(4636)

## LEGAL NOTICES

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF JUDICATURE AT BOMBAY.**

**ORDINARY ORIGINAL CIVIL JURISDICTION**

Suit No. 1959 of 1947.

1. Messrs. DEVSI MURJI and CO., a firm, carrying on business at Bazar Gate Street, within the Fort of Bombay, (2) Messrs. UMERSI DEVRAJ & CO., a firm, carrying on business at Kot Bazar, within the Fort of Bombay. ..... Plaintiffs

Versus.

1. TEJSI KHERAJ MAZAGAONWALA, of Bombay Hindu Inhabitant, residing at Mazagaon, without the Fort, (2) VIRJI NARSI SALIA also of Bombay, residing at Lal Bag, without the Fort both the defendants, members and the President and Secretary respectively of the Bombay Grain Dealers Association, an unregistered Society for themselves and on behalf of all other members of the said Association ..... Defendants

To,

The members of the Bombay Grain Dealers Association,

TAKE NOTICE that pursuant to the Order made by the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Coyajee on the 16th day of July, 1947, the plaintiffs above named have been given liberty under Order 1, Rule 8, of the Code of Civil Procedure to file the above suit against the defendants Nos. 1 and 2 abovenamed for themselves and on behalf of all other the members of the Bombay Grain Dealers Association for the following reliefs:—

(a) That it may be declared that the expulsion of the plaintiffs from the membership of the Bombay Grain Dealers Association mentioned in para II of the Plaint is void and of no effect whatever.

(b) that it may be declared that the plaintiffs continue to be the members of the Bombay Grain Dealers Association and as such entitled to all the rights benefits and privileges attached to the membership of the said Association.

(c) that the defendants their servants and agents may be restrained by an order and injunction of this Honourable Court from excluding the plaintiffs from enjoyment of the said rights benefits and privileges of membership of the said Association or preventing them from exercising the same.

(d) For interim reliefs in terms of prayer (c)

(e) that the defendants may be ordered to render to the plaintiffs true full and complete account of the collection and disbursements of the Mobadla moneys received by them from the members from time to time.

(f) that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the plaintiffs the amount coming to their respective shares on distribution of the balance in their hands as mentioned in para 24 of the Plaint.

(g) for the aforesaid purposes all inquiries may be made directions given and orders passed as to this Honourable Court may seem fit.

(h) that the defendants may be ordered and directed to pay to the 1st plaintiffs the sum of Rs. 10,000/- being damages sustained by them as stated in para 23 hereof.

(i) that the defendants may be ordered and decreed to pay to the 2nd plaintiffs the sum of Rupees 10,000/- being damages sustained by them as mentioned in para 23 of the Plaint.

(j) for costs of the suit and

(k) for further and other reliefs as the circumstances and nature of the case may require.

AND TAKE FURTHER NOTICE that the hearing of the suit has been fixed for the 22nd day of September, 1947.

Dated this 26th day of July, 1947

(Seal of the High Court at Bombay.)

(Sd.) K. K. DASTUR,
for Prothonotary and Senior Master

(Sd.) A. R. N. IYER.

Messrs. MANKODI & CO
Plaintiffs' Attorneys.

The 26th day of July, 1947.

4642

## PUBLIC NOTICES

# THE ALL-INDIA GENERAL INSURANCE COMPANY, LTD.

## *GOOD OPPORTUNITY:*

Mr. S. B. CARDMASTER, the General Manager of the Company, will be in Poona for a week to interview applicants.

There are vancancies for a few SPECIAL AGENTS and ORGANISERS for Life business in Poona, Nasik, Satara and Sholapur Districts. Please apply to him in writing in the first instance at the Poona Hotel, Poona.

4639

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATIONS ARE INVITED for the post of an Assistant Mechanical Engineer for the Town Engineering Department of the Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, in the grade of Rs. 490-50-650. Applicants must be graduates in Mechanical Engineering from one of the recognised Universities with at least 8 years experience in the erection of big pumps, machineries and other mechanical equipment. They must also have experience in the maintenance and repairs of electrically driven pumping sets, road rollers, bulldozers, scrapers, tractors etc. and should be capable of holding charge of all the mechanical equipment of the department. The age of the applicants should not exceed 45 years.

The selected candidate will be entitled to contribute to the Provident Fund and leave according to the Company's rules. He will be also entitled to dearness allowance, emergency bonus and food rebate as per the Company's rules. These allowances, however, may be discontinued at any time at the Company's option. He will be also entitled to the Profit Sharing Bonus according to the Company's rules.

The selected candidate will have to be on probation for one year. The appointment of the selected candidate will be subject to his being declared medically fit by the Company's Chief Medical Officer.

Applications giving the following particulars should be submitted in covers superscribed "Asst. Mechanical Engineer" to the Chief Town Engineer, Tata Iron & Steel Co. Ltd., Jamshedpur, not later than the 31st August, 1947.

(i) Full name (ii) Address in full (iii) Date of birth and age (iv) Engineering qualifications with the name of the University giving the class or division in which the candidate has passed. Certified copy of the degree should be submitted (v) Particulars of experience, present position and salary and length of service. Certified copies of three recent testimonials regarding the candidate's work only should be submitted (vi) Minimum starting salary within the grade required by the candidate, if he is not prepared to accept the initial salary (vii) If appointed, the minimum time the candidate will take to join the post after the issue of the appointment letter.

The candidates will have to come to Jamshedpur for the interview, if required, at their own expense.

Failure to give any of the above particulars may result in the applicant being disqualified

4630

**NOTICE TO COMMON JURORS.**

MEMBERS of the Common Jury summoned for the current Criminal Sessions are required to attend the High Court, on 2nd floor Room No. 46 on Tuesday the 29th July 1947 at 10-45 A. M. (S.T.)

(MITHAN J. LAM.)
Sheriff of Bombay
Bombay, 28th July 1947

4640

**THE ASSOCIATED CEMENT COMPANY LTD.**

LOSS OF SHARE CERTIFICATES.

NOTICE IS HEREBY GIVEN that five Share Certificates bearing Nos. 5802, 93559, 111540, 78211 & 42642 in respect of 10 shares numbered 442392/95 656614, 655593/594, 605917 and 306733/34 of the Associated Cement Company, Ltd., standing in the name of Mr. Pheeroze Cowasjee Jamsetjee have been LOST or MISLAID and the undersigned has/have applied to the Company to issue duplicate share certificates for the said shares.

Any person in possession of the said share certificates and/or having claim to the said share(s) should notify to and lodge such claim with the Company at its Registered Office at "Esplanade House" Waudby Road, Bombay, within one month from the date hereof after which period no claim will be considered and the Directors will proceed to deal with the said application and issue duplicate share certificate(s) if they think fit.

Signature,
(Sd.) K. C. APPOO
M. C. APPOO,
Administrators to the estate of late Pheeroze Cowasjee Jamsetjee (6620)

**B. B. & C. I. RLY.**

TENDER NOTICE NO. TLP 21

TENDERS ARE INVITED on the prescribed form No. G S. 203 for the purchasing of the following.

| Commodity | | Quantity required in B. Mds. for:— Dohad | Godhra |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 | Moth | 30 | 30 |
| 2 | Masoor Dall | 500 | — |
| 3 | Masoor whole | 100 | — |
| 4 | Moongdal | 400 | 100 |
| 5 | Urad Dall | 200 | 40 |
| 6 | Potatoes. | 500 | — |
| 7 | Firewood (Mixed, Dry and split, not more than 3' long and 4" in dia. consist of Babool, Dhavra, Kher & sag. A large proportion of Sag quality of firewood will not be accepted). | 3000 | 250 |

Tenders closing on 1ST AUGUST 47 at 12-00 Hrs. in the office of the ASSTT. CONTROLLER OF GRAIN SHOPS, DOHAD.

Tender forms and terms can be had from the office of the Asst. Controller, Grainshop Department, Freelandgunj Dohad, on application.

Supplies to be made within 2 days. (before 4-8-47).

ASSTT. CONTROLLER,
Grainshops, Dohad.

4634

## AUCTION SALES

**AUCTION SALE OF CADILAC CAR IN POONA.**

By order of the Official Assignee of Bombay, we shall sell by Auction on FRIDAY 1st August at 1 P.M. (S.T.) at 36, Koregaon Park, Poona, insolvent Abdul Sattar Ismail Beg Mahomed's Cadilac motor car No B.M.W 1635.

CRAWFORD & CO

## PUBLIC NOTICES

**NOTICE.**

APPLICATIONS for the post of FIRST CLASS MEDICAL OFFICER of Health are invited from persons having medical qualifications registrable in the United Kingdom and a British Diploma in Public Health or the degree of B. Hy. of Bombay University or the Diploma in Public Health of the Calcutta or Bombay University.

SCALE OF PAY:—Rs. 220-15-400 E.B.—20-500-E.B.—25-650.

The appointed person will not be confirmed in the post on this scale until after the general revision of pay-scales by Government.

Applications stating age, caste, qualification with copies of testimonials and experience of work should reach this office on or before 20th August 1947. Applicants will have to come for interview at their own cost if so required.

V. A. RANASING,
President.
Municipal Borough, Dhulia.
Date 25th July, 1947.

4624

**CIVIL SUPPLIES DEPARTMENT.**
Bombay, Castle, 25th July, 1947.

ORDER

No. 564(a)/VII.—In exercise of the powers conferred by clause 22 of the Bombay Cotton Cloth Trade Regulation Order, 1945, the Government of Bombay is pleased to cancel with effect from 1st September, 1947, all E. class licences granted to Hawkers under the said Order.

By Order of the
Governor of Bombay,
A. L. DIAS
Joint Secretary to Government.

4625

## AUCTION SALES

**AUCTION SALE OF VALUABLE PROPERTY AT THE JUNCTION OF KUMBHARWADA ROAD AND 2ND DUNCAN CROSS LANE**

Under instructions from M/s. Matubhai Jamietram & Madan, Attorneys for the mortgagees M/s. Mahomed Ahmed Moloobhoy, Sultan Ahmed Moloobhoy and Sheriff Mahomed Moloobhoy, and on account and at the risk of the mortgagor, Shahajadidevi, wife of Shamshanker Jaimangal Upadhya and pursuant to the Power of Sale given in the Deed of mortgage dated 26-4-45, M/s. BENNETT & CO will TO-DAY, TUESDAY, 29th inst. at 4 p.m. (S.T.) sell by Public Auction on the premises:—

Freehold land with dwelling house, situate at the junction of Kumbharwada Road, and 2nd Duncan Cross Lane, about 278 sq. yards, Municipal St. No. 43-47-53 to 63 and bounded on the East by Sweepers' passage, on the West by Kumbharwada Road, on the North by Duncan Road, 2nd Cross Lane and on the South by the property of Mr. Narayan

For conditions of sale apply to the abovementioned Solicitors or to the undersigned.

BENNETT & CO.

TO HOUSE DECORATORS, FURNISHERS AND PRIVATE BUYERS

A collection of specimens of 4 Persian Carpets of beautiful colours and artistic design comprising Baluchi, Shiraz, Bokhara, Tabriz, Yazdi, Afghan, Royal Bokhara, Hamdan, Kerman, Isphan, with Tree of Life and hunting designs and Silk Kashan will be offered for Sale by Public Auction, on Friday the 1st August, 1947, at 3-45 P.M., at the sale room of the undersigned. On view two days before the sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE & CO.,
123 Medows Street, Fort.

CATARACT

Dr Degan's "EYE-CURE" (Regd. guaranteed specific for CATARACT) and all other eye-troubles No risk Thousands cured without operation Safe sure world-wide reputed and tested Success guaranteed Particulars free Price Rs. 2 Postage As. 12

KAMLA WORKS (R.C.)
Panchpota BENGAL

**IN THE HIGH COURT OF BOMBAY.**

IN INSOLVENCY

NOTICE OF DECLARATION OF DIVIDEND.

THE OFFICIAL ASSIGNEE of Bombay has declared a dividend in the following estates as per particulars mentioned below:—

The dividend will be paid on and after the 11th day of August, 1947 to those creditors who have proved their claims. The dividend warrants will be posted to the addresses of the creditors as appearing on the records of this office.

| Serial No. | Insolvency No. | | | Name of the Insolvent. | Dividend declared. | Date of Dividend declared in the rupee. As. Ps. |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1. | 230 | of | 1941. | George Archibald Cecil | First | 0 9 |
| 2. | 111 | of | 1944 | Satyendranath Damodar Kharkar | " | 0 6 |
| 3. | 97 | of | 1944 | Behram Ardeshir Dhondi. | First & Final | 3 3 |
| 4. | 110 | of | 1944 | Anthony Marcos D'Souza. | " | 12 6 |
| 5. | 47 | of | 1945 | The Estate of Maruti Genu-Apnav (deceased). | " | 13 6 |
| 6. | 24 | of | 1939 | Bertram Ellis alias B. Ellis. | Second & Final | 10 7 |
| 7. | 270 | of | 1939 | Magonlal Vanmali Sha. | " | 0 11 |
| 8. | 165 | of | 1941 | Thomas Henry Glewis | " | 0 2 3 |
| 9. | 62 | of | 1944 | Sidney George Ley. | " | 2 3 |
| 10. | 832 | of | 1936 | John Lightfoot. | Third & Final | 1 5 |
| 11. | 476 | of | 1937 | Merwyn Stanely Hodkinson. | " | 0 2 |
| 12 | 20 | of | 1938 | Tansukhlal Ratanlal. | " | 0 1½ |
| 13. | 118 | of | 1938 | Jehangirsha Dosabhai Dupattawalla. | " | 0 4 |
| 14. | 126 | of | 1938 | William Crudington. | " | 0 3½ |
| 15. | 143 | of | 1938 | Rowland Vernon Godfrey. | " | 0 2 3 |
| 16. | 281 | of | 1938 | Balchand Samchand & another traded as Balchand Samchand. | " | 0 1¼ |
| 17. | 376 | of | 1938 | Eruchsha Rattonji Dastoor. | " | 1 6 |

Bombay, dated this 26th day of July, 1947.

Official Assignee's Office,
High Court, Bombay.

G. G. MAHADEVIA,
Official Assignee of Bombay.
4632

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